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Victoria Daily Times.

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C. E. JONES,
36 Government St.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 12 1894. No. 143

Souvenirs

Be sure and get a souvenir of Victoria during the celebration at CHALLONER & MITCHELL'S. They have the finest stock of Souvenir Spoons, etc., in the city. Remember the place

CHALLONER & MITCHELL'S,

Manufacturing Jewellers, 47 Government Street.

Phoenix Fire Insurance Company

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The above Company, which has been established in Victoria since 1864, is one of the oldest and wealthiest English Companies. Since its establishment it has paid more than £19,000,000 in discharg- of claims for losses by fire. The undersigned, as agents, have full power to write polices, and settle all lossses and claims without refere ence elsewhere.

A. W. JONES & BRIDGMAN,

FIVE SISTERS BLOCK, VICTORIA, B. C.

Sporting Shoes

Are now having a big run at our place. LOOK AT OUR PRICES: Boys' Lacrosse shoes, 65 cents; Men's Lacrosse shoes, 75 cents and $1; Men's Balmorals, $1.25. See our Cricket and Tennis shoes.

A. B. ERSKINE,

Cor. Government and Johnson Streets.

ROCK BAY LUMBER YARD.

To make room for new stock I will give a discount on the present LOW PRICE of Lumber of 15 per cent. for cash for the balance of June. Contractors and others will find it to their interest to take advantage of this offer as the stock is A1 and Cowichan Lake Lumber.

EWEN MORRISON, Proprietor.

A Great Nail Mill Burned.

Pottsdam, Pa., June 10.—The extensive nail mill of Ellis & Leesig in this city was destroyed by fire this morning. The flames originated from the gas producer in the furnace and spread rapidly. It was only by hard work that the adjoining buildings were saved. The loss will aggregate between $80,000 and $100,000, chiefly on the valuable nail-making machines the mill contained, and but partially insured. Six hundred men will be temporarily out of work.

Great Fire at Chicago.

Chicago, June 10.—Fire broke out at a late hour to-night in a coal yard at Rockwell and Eighteenth streets. One man is reported missing and eighteen horses were burned to death. The flames spread to an Italian saloon opposite and consumed it, a butcher shop and several dwellings. Several of Armour's wholesale meat markets came next, and at last accounts the fire was still burning. The loss will probably exceed $500,000

Miners Return Gov. McKinley's $10.

Massillon, O., June 10.—The miners' relief committee, of Massillon, have returned to Governor McKinley the $10 he contributed to their subscription for the relief of unemployed miners on the 20th of May, which he spoke of in his letter of transmission as his "mite." This is the letter from the relief committee:

"Inclosed you will find $10, your donation to the miners of Massillon. They unanimously refuse to accept a mite from the hand that assisted in smiting them. Your donation was solicited because the miners believed you were at least as much in sympathy with them as an ordinary, everyday citizen, but since you have divested yourself your true character stands out in glowing colors, and they abhor your charity. Your ambition in a political way, so far as the miners are concerned, is sure to be gratified henceforth."

Great Labor Congress at Tacoma.

Tacoma, June 10.—The trades council has perfected arrangements for the largest trades congress ever held west of the Mississippi for September 5 in connection with the inter-state fair. Representatives from all the coast, Montana, Idaho and other state labor organizations will attend. September 3 and 4 will be given up to sports.

The Northern Pacific Loan.

Milwaukee, June 9.—In order to meet first mortgage interest coupons which will become due July 1, the receivers of the Northern Pacific railway will borrow one million dollars. The loan has been offered by the reorganization committee of the consolidated bondholders to the receivers, who have unanimously decided to accept it. The big loan cannot be made without permission of the court and the receivers. Receiver Payne says application will be made to Judge Jenkins for permission next week. The loan is to be made at simple interest.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—A lot 20 minutes walk from postoffice; reduced to $100, $100 down. Apply 37 First street, Work Estate. 112-3

FOR SALE CHEAP—On account of owner leaving the country; a nice four-roomed house with fine garden, situate on the best part of Victoria West. Purchasers can make their own terms. Apply F. W. Times office. 112

Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco Has No Equal Have You Tried It?

THE WESTSIDE SALVAGE SALE

Special Reduction

WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.

Women's Best Cashmere Hose, $1, - - Reduced to 50c.
Women's Good Casumere Hose, 75c. - " 35c.
Women's Fine Cashmere Hose, 50c. - - " 25c.
Women's Fine Cashmere Hose, 40c. - " 15c.
Women's Black Hose, Full Finished, Stainless, 3 pairs for 50c.

SEE WINDOWS TO-DAY.

JUNE 9TH, 1894. J. HUTCHESON &, CO.

SIR MATTHEW BEGBIE DEAD.

Veteran Chief Justice Peacefully Closes an Eventful and Important Career.

A History Closely Interwoven With That of Province of British Columbia.

At 7:30 last evening came the news that had been hourly expected for the past week or two—of the death of Sir Matthew Begbie. Soon after the close of the royal commission on the Nakusp & Slocan railway question, his lordship became much weaker physically, and was compelled to remain indoors almost wholly. He came down town two or three times after the commission, but only visited his chambers in the court house for a very few moments. The last journey from home, however, which took place on Sunday week last, was most pathetic. Having evinced a desire to attend church once more, he was driven to St. John's for the morning service, and was made as comfortable as his condition would permit. It being communion Sunday the venerable judge, conscious of his closely approaching end, received the sacrament in his pew, propped up by pillows and cushions, making a picture of peaceful resignation to the mandate which all must sooner or later obey.

Since then, up to an early hour Monday morning, he has had intervals of consciousness in which he made it understood that he knew what was coming and was quietly awaiting it. Rev. Mr. Jenns and Hon. P. O'Reilly have been almost constantly at the chief justice's bedside these last days, the two gentlemen having been warm personal friends for a great number of years. Sir Matthew's brother is daily expected, and would have been here some time ago but for the occurrence of the floods on the Mainland. Everything that care, skill and affection could suggest was done to smooth the few remaining hours, for hope of recovery was abandoned in face of the fatal malady of the sufferer. Sunday last he rallied a little, but it was only the last flicker of the now burnt-out wick, as his lordship soon afterwards relapsed and gradually sank into the last long sleep.

In the decease of Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, not only a pioneer of pioneers is missing, but a figure and personality indisolubly and actively associated with the very beginning of this province, and its subsequent affairs and history up to the present time. Born in Edinburgh in 1819, Sir Matthew was the eldest son of Colonel T. S. Begbie of Her Majesty's 44th Foot. St. Peter's College, Cambridge, was his Alma Mater, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1841 and that of M. A. three years later, in 1844, in which year he was called to the bar in Lincoln's Inn. He practiced his profession till 1858, when, owing to the ability he had displayed while a barrister, he received the appointment of judge of the court of the colony of Vancouver Island. British Columbia was then limited to the Mainland. In August, 1866, the order-in-council uniting Vancouver Island to British Columbia was passed by the imperial government, but it was not proclaimed here till November 17th, and simultaneously Mr. Begbie was created Chief Justice of the united colony, succeeding Mr. Justice (afterwards Sir Joseph) Needham. Under the provisions of the British North America Act, the practice and the constitution of the courts of law in British Columbia remained unchanged when this country entered the Canadian confederation in 1871, consequently Mr. Begbie continued in the office of Chief Justice, with the added honor of knighthood, which was conferred upon him for services which all acknowledge to have been of incalculable value to the country, its safety and well being, and the performance of which at certain times involved serious personal danger and frequently the risk of his life.

In the early days, until the arrival of Attorney-General Carey, Sir Matthew was also general adviser to Sir James Douglas, who was governor of both colonies. Sir Matthew was a bachelor.

Owing to two rather unfortunate circumstances many facts of more than ordinary personal interest in connection with Sir Matthew must remain untold. One was his horror of relating any incident of his life if there seemed even a shadow of a suspicion that it would be published; although as a conversationalist he was brilliant, his knowledge extending over almost every conceivable subject in the range of science, literature, music and art, while his acquaintance with events of the present century and history generally, was as nearly accurate as it was possible for the human mind to retain them. In this connection it might be said that he was endowed with a marvellously perfect memory; he has been known to recite page after page of Milton, and turn to Longfellow, Burns or Browning with the same facility. It was the same thing in music, of which the chief justice was an ardent lover, and in which he had ample opportunity to indulge his fondness.

The other circumstance referred to is the loss of a large number of his personal papers, which occurred at the time the court house was transferred to the city. These papers, the loss of which he greatly deplored, are practically a history of British Columbia, and needed but the hand of the chief justice, guided by his recollection of the facts which they chronicled, to make them an invaluable record of the events of early days here.

To attempt to write a history of Sir Matthew Begbie's career as chief justice of this province, therefore, would be an extremely lengthy, though not an unpromising task, and there is abundant material for a vast deal of interesting matter.

Incidents of his administration of the law here in the old mining days are numerous. They were times when it required a strong hand, backed by an equally strong mind to keep anything like peace in a country situated and populated as was British Columbia with its free and easy living miners, a considerable sprinkling of whom had respect for neither law, order nor human life. Among this class of men his pioneer judge was a veritable Saul; his stature and splendid physical development, behind which were mental capabilities of commensurate qualities, splendidly fitted him to command respect from men; added to which a certain natural courtliness of demeanor seemed rather to add to than take from his personality and presence. He got the name of being a severe judge with criminals, but it is the opinion of many old-timers that it was this severity which prevented British Columbia from becoming infested with those freebooters, cutthroats and gamblers who frequent all mining centres. There was a certain representation of them, it is true, but the percentage was immeasurably small when compared with the lawless characters of California, where the name of Judge Begbie was wholesomely feared. A little incident in this connection has been told as illustrative of how matters stood in those days. After one of the circuit trips, Mr. Bushby, the registrar, was sent down to Victoria, ahead of the judge, with a number of prisoners who were to undergo their several periods of confinement in the greater security of the jail here. Sir James Douglas, who had been greatly annoyed by the reports of some crimes committed up country, asked why Judge Begbie had not hanged more of these fellows, and the registrar in reply explained that Mr. Begbie had hanged as many as he could under the circumstances.

These trips were no parlor car journeys; the stalwart frame of the chief was never behind the other members of the party in crossing a precipice on a fallen tree, climbing the almost perpendicular mountain sides, or scaling the precipitous rocks of the Fraser canyons. He bore his share of the burden as uncomplainingly as the rest of them. A writer in the Daily News of London, England, dated July 1, 1859, gives a very graphic and graceefully written description of one of these trips to the upper Fraser country, and submits a beautiful word picture of the scenery, the party and its leading figure. Having referred to the terrible dangers through which they had passed, notably in crossing the river, the writer continues: "I regarded it with admiration and awe, and thought nervously of the sleep-walking scene in "Sonnambula," as I glanced at the position of our couches. The mountain on the opposite side was all but precipitous from the water level to its thin crest amongst the stars, sparsely feathered with charred, rugged pines. The judge, who is an admirable facile sketcher, made a charming pencil-picture of the locality, introducing with great effect our encampment, with is blazing fire encircled by dusky Indians, with a certain stout gentleman in their midst (no doubt Benjamin Evans) who, from his position, would appear to be counteracting the effects of the damp, cold seat at supper.

"I envied him (the judge) his accomplishment, and as I pondered over the stirring events of our journey, I turned over in my mind what would have been the probable consequences if some sleek, respectable, middle-aged Q. C., seasoned with old port, and unfamiliar with any more impracticable eminences than Holborn or Highgate Hills, had been deputed to wear the ermine of British Columbia."

Since the country has been opened up and the number of roads and trails increased, of course the difficulties of pioneer days have decreased accordingly, but it is a notable fact that in all those journeys, with only the court officials to attend him, and having at times cases to decide in which personal feeling ran dangerously high, this judge not only fearlessly and firmly administered the law, but punished, to its utmost limit, characters who were alike dangerous to the community and the proper administration of justice, and yet was never menaced himself, although there were plenty of opportunities of retaliation.

As a jurist, of course, Sir Matthew's record in civil cases speaks for itself. As a citizen little is known of him; his actual friends might be counted on the fingers of one hand; they were limited to a few kindred spirits in his various hobbies. Though seemingly cold and reticent, it is known that he was kind-hearted, charitable and generous, and today there will be in Victoria alone a number of tear-dampened eyes of those who have lost in him their chief and only support; for Sir Matthew had, what few gave him credit for, a number of poor families here whom he has substantially but silently assisted to weather the period of adversity that has overtaken the province.

The news was at once conveyed down town that the chief had passed away and the first tribute of public respect was manifested in the adjournment of the city council, and the half-masting of the city hall flag. Thursday has been set apart for his funeral, which is to be a public affair.

Regrets of Bench and Bar.

This morning the drawn blinds shut the sunlight out of the court house and imparted to the interior of that usually sombre edifice a funereal aspect. At half-past ten there were assembled in the supreme court room, all the members of the bar who were in town, in their court robes, awaiting the arrival of Hon. Mr. Justice Crease, who it was expected would announce the sad intelligence.

His lordship after taking his seat and formally opening the court said:

Gentlemen of the bar and gentlemen of the jury:—I have a duty, the very painful duty, of announcing to you officially here in open court, the death of our revered chief justice, Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie. Yesterday at half-past seven p.m., heaven called him to itself. He was one of those great men, raised up by providence, at a critical period of our history, to break in a new and wild country to order, law and civilization. He was one of those great men, great landmarks of the early days of the colony, like Sir James Douglas, Dr. Helmcken, and men of that strong and vigorous stamp. A great lawyer, a close, acute, reasoner, a strong, impartial judge, a most loyal comrade and gentleman, of large and generous charity, a sincere Christian, he will be terribly missed

Continued on Page 8.

LOBB'S AWFUL POSITION.

A Most Estimable Young Man Brought Down to Darkest Ruin by Drink

An Object of Pity—Candidate Badcock's Wise Resolve—Well Clubbed Toughs.

Nanaimo, June 12.—Sidney W. Lobb was brought before Magistrate Planta to-day, charged with the murder of his wife. When not under the influence of liquor the prisoner is peaceful, intelligent and law-abiding. As he sat in the court yesterday he looked an object of pity. Those who know him best and those who knew his wife are those who fully understand the full sadness of the tragedy. The case was adjourned to enable the counsel for the defence to prepare their case.

It was stated yesterday that W. Badcock had decided to withdraw from the contest in the south district; he has evidently accepted the advice given him through the medium of the Times. One of the leaders of the government party positively stated yesterday that it was the intention to run Mayor Quennell for the south district as they feel confident he is the strongest man.

Entire satisfaction is expressed at the different places for the polls which are within easy distance for all parties concerned.

G. D. Scott and Miss Catherine Hilbert were married by Rev. J. B. Good yesterday. The bride is one of the most popular young ladies in the city and a large circle of her friends and acquaintances were present to witness the ceremony. The young couple left for Victoria this morning en route for California where they will spend the honeymoon.

Constable McLean had a tough encounter with four rowdies on Saturday night and although he taught them a lesson with his club they will have to answer another charge in the police court in a few days.

ABANDONED AT SEA.

Dreadful Story Told by the Wife of Cambrian Chief's Captain.

San Francisco, June 12.—Word has been received that 17 of the crew (including the captain's wife and two children) of the British ship Cambrian Chieftain, were landed at Valparaiso on the 12th of last month, having been picked up in mid ocean by the British ship Dee. The captain's wife reported to the authorities that her husband, Captain Thomas, with seven of the crew, had remained on board the Chieftain, being unable to get away in the boats, and when the party was picked up by the Dee, a rescue party of five put away from the latter vessel in search of the remainder of the Chieftain's crew. Night came on and all trace of the rescuers was lost, and the Dee reluctantly had to make sail, leaving behind both the rescue party and the ill-fated crew of the Chieftain, which vessel when last seen, was in very bad condition, being dismasted and lying on her beam ends.

A Dead Certainty.

San Francisco, June 12.—The second autopsy on the body of Dr. Aiken, who died in San Quentin prison last Saturday, held at the family residence in Oakland, proved that death resulted from heart failure and nervous prostration, and not from poison, as previously reported. The reason given for the second autopsy is that the doctor carried insurance policies for $30,000 on his life, which policy contained a clause absolving the company from liability in case it should be proved that deceased came to his death from poison administered by himself.

Canadian to Use Northern Pacific.

Tacoma, June 10.—Arrivals from Vancouver, B. C., report unofficially that when the Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of Japan arrives June 13 she will be ordered here to discharge freight and passengers in the expectation of using the Northern Pacific as the eastern outlet in the event that the Canadian Pacific is not open. Representatives of the company here deny any knowledge of this arrangement.

Oregon Elections.

Portland, June 10.—Complete returns from twenty-two counties and nearly complete returns from the remaining seven give the following vote for governor: Lord, Republican, 40,000; Pierce, Populist, 25,451; Galloway, Democrat, 16,875; Kennedy, Prohibitionist, 1926; Lord, plurality, 14,588. The few scattering returns yet to come in will probably increase Lord's plurality.

Hermann, Republican, for congress in the first district, has 9087 plurality; and Ellis, Republican, in the second district, has a plurality of 9326.

The legislature stands as follows: Senate—Republicans 19, Democrats 8, Populists 3. House—Republicans 52, Democrats 1, Populists 7. Republican majority on joint ballot, 52.

Derby Plug The Coolest And Most Enjoyable Smoke Ever Produced.

—Two Saanich Indians are being tried in the provincial police court late this afternoon before Magistrate Macrae. They had a drunken row and were arrested by Jim, an Indian policeman, at Saanich. During the row one bit the finger of the other quite badly.

Visiting Friend—It must cost a good deal of money to be a student. Student—It takes some money at first, but afterwards you can live on credit.—Texas Siftings.

Robert Louis Stevenson is preparing for the Samoan outbreak, having inspected a private arsenal of six muskets from Sydney.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

THE OPPOSITION MEETING.

Addresses Delivered by Messrs. Beaven, Milne, Dutton and Cameron.

The Government's Financial Policy and System of Bribery Exposed.

The first shot in the campaign was fired last evening in Philharmonic hall. The piece of theatrical property yclept "standing room only" has been lost, or it would have been hung up early at the entrance. Many who came shortly after 8 were disappointed in not being able to find seats, took the matter philosophically, stood patiently and stood up like men. The only vacant thing in the whole place was the blank and apprehensive look on the faces of a few disgruntled Davieites in one corner—a dark one, of course—and who looked as if they had come expecting to see a corporal's guard, but had got so severely and overwhelmingly left, that—well, they wished they hadn't come. It was extremely pleasant to note the very large contingent of intelligent and respectable workingmen among the audience, and also to see the deep interest they took in the remarks of the speakers. Their interest was awakened and kept alive by the honest, manly sentiments expressed by the various speakers.

Shortly after 8 o'clock Hon. Robert Beaven ascended the platform, and proposed that Alexander Wilson take the chair. The audience voiced their approval of the choice, and as the doughty champion of the rights of the people as against the vicious administration of a certain clique now at the helm of affairs advanced to the platform, he was saluted with cheers and applause. In a few vigorous words Mr. Wilson outlined the objects of the meeting, and said that he had no doubt that the whole opposition ticket in this city would be elected. (Great applause.) Reports had been circulated of an invidious character as to the intentions of the government; a bait had been hung out to catch the people's votes; a glittering decoy which some high in authority in the administration just going out of power had called a "great humbug." (Laughter and prolonged applause.) But he would honestly warn them, he would say to the workingmen don't be gulled. He would now call upon Hon. Robert Beaven to address the meeting.

Hon. Robert Beaven was hailed with applause as he advanced to the footlights and glanced over the big audience preparatory to beginning his speech. He said he was sorry to announce to those present the great loss which the province had suffered by the death that evening of its chief justice, Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie.

A subdued murmur swept over the audience at this melancholy intelligence.

Passing then to the business of the evening, the honorable gentleman remarked that regarding public questions no subject ought to possess more interest for the people than the management of public affairs. No doubt all who were before him then had given a good deal of study to public affairs as they concerned this province, and upon these he proposed to talk. He would draw attention in the first place to the finances. This, although among the driest and most repellant of subjects to the average mind, was one which demanded the closest attention. Indeed the financial subject must be studied by the people con amore if they wished for the prosperity of the province. It was a common saying among his opponents in the legislature and upon the public platform that if he had the management of the provincial finances it would result in all the districts of the province being starved to death. But it was a remarkable, though altogether unlovely, trait of the honorable the attorney-general's character that when campaigning he gave only so much of an opponent's history and policy as suited his purposes, so the foregoing remarks upon his (Hon. Mr. Beaven's) financial policy could be quite nicely appreciated in the light of this explanation. Borrowing money for the province was an operation that should be conducted in a precisely similar manner to borrowing money for an individual. The canons of good business admitted of no difference between the two. When he was at the head of affairs in this province his government had carried out faithfully what it had promised to fulfil. The Beaven government did not tell the people one thing before election and after being returned to power do the very opposite. The policy of the Beaven government was the very best for the needs of the province at that time. Now, as to the present government, whilst there had been an enormous expenditure of money it was a fact that there were no great public works to show for it. Those vast sums had been frittered away; money wasted in the grossest manner. It was regrettable that this very painful state of affairs was not fully realized by those who had to foot the bills. At the last session of the legislature there had been a thorough investigation by a committee into the financial affairs of the province, and what was divulged by this examination was only too well known. It had been clearly proved that in spite of the heavy loans negotiated by the government they have no money to-day, except for the new parliament buildings. Indeed, so impoverished, so utterly jejune, was this mismanaged treasury that there was not enough gatherable by any means or scrapings to pay the sessional allowances of the members without borrowing from the bank. (Applause and laughter.) The present government, in fact, was just trusting to luck to be returned to power so that they could hide up their inexcusable gaucherie and culpable mismanagement. Hon. Mr. Turner was the finance minister of the province, but he (the speaker) could prove beyond peradventure that his estimates were entirely at sea. Mr. Beaven then cited several notorious blunders in Mr. Turner's estimates, and said: "These estimates, as I have shown, are wholly unreliable; therefore as a finance minister Hon. Mr. Turner is a failure." (Loud applause.)

The government, continued Mr. Beaven, have spent two millions in round figures in excess of the revenue from 1888 to 1893. To show how untrustworthy Mr. Turner's figures were the speaker clearly proved to the audience that during the five years from 1888 to 1893 in the estimates of revenue and expenditure and receipts there was a difference of $400,000. Mr. Turner was "out" just that much. Surely, he said, this was not reliable figuring. Another government question Hon. Mr. Turner prides himself upon is the conversion of the debt. Mr. Beaven then proceeded to show how the finance minister had been misleading the people on this question. The speaker then quoted from the speech of the finance minister in which he had claimed that the conversion of the debt was a great financial operation, and had been carried out without any loss to the province. Mr. Beaven then showed that the finance minister had been misleading the people when he had made the boast that the conversion was a great financial operation, and had been carried out without any loss to the province. The speaker then showed that the conversion was not a financial operation at all, but was a mere change of the rate of interest, and was not a financial operation at all

which would otherwise accrue. If returned to power will you assist in the construction of a drydock here on a scale commensurate with the importance and requirements of this port?

(2). A strong feeling exists in the province in favor of the establishment of a university, and efforts have been made to attain this object. The distance from Montreal and Toronto and other eastern cities of advanced education, and the consequent expense to be incurred by students, debars many of our young men from enjoying the advantages of a university education. Hence our children are placed at great disadvantage in competing for positions in our country and suffer in consequence. We think that a university should be established and submit that Vancouver offers special advantages as to location and surroundings for such an institution. If returned to power will you use your best efforts to promote the establishment of a university here and aid in the funds to form a foundation for the several chairs?

(3). A road is urgently needed to Port Moody to connect there with the road from New Westminster, and thence eastward along the north bank of the Fraser to Agassis as a Trunk road. If returned to power will you pledge yourself to have this undertaken at an early date?

(4). A road to Pemberton Meadows is also needed by way of Seymour Creek. This road has been partially constructed and when completed will be most advantageous not only to the settlers in Pemberton Meadows, but the intervening country and also to Vancouver. If returned to power will you use your best endeavors to have this road completed as quickly as possible?

(5.) A lighthouse is needed at the entrance to the harbor on Observation Point. If returned to power will you urge upon the Dominion government the necessity for constructing this lighthouse, and also removing Parthia shoal and Burnaby reef, at present constituting a menace to shipping?"

"Hon. Mr. Davie then took up the list of questions. As regards the first he desired to say most unhesitatingly, that he was decidedly in favor of the construction of another dry-dock. This was as much in the interest of the province as a whole as in the interest of Vancouver. The one at Esquimalt was not sufficient to meet the present requirements. In it the ships of Her Majesty's navy had precedence, and very properly so. A naval station was established at Esquimalt and the Imperial government having assisted in building the dock were entitled to demand precedence in its use. If a merchant ship were in the dock it was bound to give way if one belonging to the Royal Navy needed to be docked. This might cause great inconvenience, although he was bound to say as regards this matter the naval authorities had always acted in a most generous manner. But as shipping is increasing delays and loss must occur unless more dock accommodation be found, and for the location of another dock he knew of no more suitable place than Vancouver. (Cheers.) As regards the university that also had been considered by his colleagues and himself but there had not been time in which to frame a definite policy. Further than, he expected the requirements and growth of the province would soon make the establishment of such an institution imperative, and for himself he could say that he did not think it would be an abuse of power if Vancouver's representatives in that respect were met also. (Cheers.) In regard to the road to Port Moody to connect with the one to Westminster, he was not sufficiently acquainted with the proposed route to speak definitely."

The doctor said, laughingly, that Mr. Davie had promised everything. There had been two ships in the Esquimalt dock in four months, and there was a marine railway besides, which would do all the work of the province. He felt that every city should have an equal distribution of public patronage, without any favoritism being shown anywhere. As to the university, the project had first been started here years ago. The mainland had asked that it might be made a provincial affair, and after the scheme had been formulated it had been, owing to sectionalism creeping in, allowed to drop. A few days before the Vancouver demands were made the World had boasted that Mr. Horne had got for Vancouver $265,000 more than it had paid in in four years. (Laughter.) The speaker deprecated the practice of the government in attempting to bribe the people with their own money just on the eve of the election, and in closing endeavored to show that he had faithfully carried out the promises made four years ago. The policy which the government claimed was really theirs. He pledged himself to work for the establishment of the policy he had mapped out. (Applause.)

Mr. W. G. Cameron was introduced by Chairman Wilson as "home grown." He had been educated here and had carved his way to a good business position. He had been a consistent supporter of the opposition, was a good husband and father and an honest man. (Applause.)

Mr. Cameron said he was a politician without a history. This was his first political speech, and he begged the indulgence of his hearers. He had prepared an address in black and white, which he would read. The address has already been printed in the Times, and is as follows:

Gentlemen:—As I am a candidate to represent you in the Provincial Legislature, I wish to give my views on some of the important questions of the day.

I hold that each man is entitled to all his labor produces; therefore, no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

The road tax, the provincial revenue tax, personal property tax, mortgage tax, taxes on improvements, and all taxes on useful trades and industries are unjust and should be abolished.

To carry out these principles, I am in favor of raising all public revenues for provincial and municipal purposes by a tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements.

This tax would lower rents, raise wages, encourage industry, equalize opportunities, and thereby benefit all.

The present electoral system gives undue representation, and calls for legislative reform.

The monetary deposit now required from candidates for the provincial legislature should be abolished.

I am in favor of passing laws to exclude Asiatic labor from government works and prohibiting any further Asiatic immigration. When Chinese labor can be excluded from any works, by inserting clauses to that effect in charters and grants, it should be done.

I advocate a reduction in the hours of labor; an eight hour law should be established by the government and enforced on all government works.

I am in favor of establishing a Small Debts Court, to enable merchants and others to collect accounts with as little loss of time and money as possible.

I am an independent supporter of the opposition, because I feel they are inclined to go farthest in the direction of the reforms which I advocate; at the same time I wish it distinctly understood I am for measures and not for men.

As canvassing by a candidate is, in my opinion, contrary to the spirit of the ballot, it is not my intention to personally ask for votes. Trusting you may deem me a fit and proper person to represent you in the legislature, I hereby earnestly solicit your votes and influence. Faithfully yours,

The great questions with him were taxation and representation. As to the former, he was opposed to any tax on labor. He first paid his respects to the road tax, which reached the poorest men, and then to the revenue tax, which a man paid when he got some property and got a little richer. All this he wanted avoided. He gave a number of instances of the hardship worked in collection. The $5 tax kept men off the voters' lists, so many naturally sought to escape it. He referred to the tax on personal property and improvements and on everything visible. The mortgage tax was unjust and unwise, as the borrower paid it. The finance minister had said that if they could ask him an what they could get the taxes he would change it. Well, there were a few who said they should be put on land values. (Applause.) That was the right place for them. The system of retail licenses was unjust. The latter should also go on land value; there should be no tax on industry. The speaker did not regard the new representation act as fair or consistent. No system was carried out. He was a strong advocate of a small debts court. There was a great need for it. Now they had to go to the county court at quite an expense and loss of time. Such an act was once passed, but was not put in effect, probably because the lawyers objected. (Applause.) He objected to all of the government positions going to strangers, in many instances foreigners. There were young men here who were fully able to fill the places and were entitled to them. In response to a question the speaker said that he had never favored any scheme of assisted immigration. He repeated that he was an independent supporter of the opposition and wanted fairer representation and more equitable taxation. News from all along the line was favorable to the opposition, which would be stronger after the election if not victorious. (Cheers.) The speaker quoted from the Vancouver manifesto, which was recently printed in the Times. He favored radical changes in the municipal act. The cities should be given greater powers and permitted to run their own affairs and raise their taxes as they saw fit. (Cheers.)

The chairman introduced Mr. Dutton as a direct representative of the laboring men. He reminded the workingmen of the taxes collected from them by the Dominion as well as the province, and asked them not to forget it at the Dominion elections.

Mr. Dutton was very warmly received. He said that he believed in a full discussion of all the issues and as a representative of workingmen, he would take up the Chinese question. It is an old one, but one that as long as the curse remains in the province calls for much talk and more action. He quoted from the proceedings of the royal commission on the Chinese question, the evidence of Governor Moresby, of New Westminster jail. It gave the bare facts of the situation as to the Chinese in their everyday life, giving in detail their moral and other shortcomings. The speaker also read the evidence of Mr. Bishop of the New Vancouver Coal Company, who said that in the early days the Chinese filled a want in coming, particularly at a time of white labor troubles. The Chinese were still being used against the white men. The fortifications were to be built by Chinese because white men could not work for $1.25 a day. The city council had tried to get white men to accept one dollar a day. Mr. Bishet had done likewise, and now wanted white men's votes. The speaker then gave the history of the Chinese legislation of the present government, and the stand taken by the government against just measures presented. J. H. Turner had one day favored placing the Chinese head tax at $100, and then said the fisheries could not be carried on without Chinese. A few days later a Chinaman was at work fixing Mr. Turner's fence. (Laughter.) He said that to stand up as a workingman and demand one's rights meant to be called an "anarchist" or a "bomb-thrower." They called a man disloyal for it, and on the subject of disloyalty he quoted a letter signed by J. H. Turner among others protesting against the robbery of the Metlakahtla Indians, written at the time Missionary Duncan proposed to go and take his tribe to the American flag. There was a clause in the act which said that no Chinese labor should be connected directly or indirectly with the new government buildings, yet after the foundation was completed 1,500,000 brick made by Chinamen were bought. Mr. Davie had at the city hall advised the workingmen to work for small wages and work all the time. Did he advocate low wages when he paid men $20 a day during the smallpox scare, or when he voted for Col. Baker's European expense bill? Mr. Davie had said he was opposed to class legislation, yet he proposed to require an Ontario lawyer to reside here a year before he could practice. If a bricklayer proposed to thus shut out an Ontario bricklayer in a like manner they would send him to the asylum. (Laughter and applause.) The man who framed the legal professions act he believed should go to Westminster. (Cheers.) He did not believe that there was room in the legislature for a man who said they could not get along in British Columbia without Chinese labor. He advised, in closing, that the workingmen carefully look to their own interests. If they did not no one else would. (Cheers.)

Mr. Dutton proposed a vote of thanks to Chairman Wilson. Mr. Cameron seconded the motion, and it was carried with a will.

The Hungarian Cabinet.

London, June 10.—A dispatch to the Times from Vienna confirms the report published by the Freudenblatt on Saturday to the effect that the emperor had accepted the Hungarian cabinet formed by Dr. Wekerle, including Herr von Szilagyi, minister of justice, to whom it was said his majesty was opposed. The dispatch adds that the only changes from the cabinet formerly presided over by Dr. Wekerle are in the ministries of education and agriculture and in the minister near the king's person.

Continuing, the dispatch adds: The solution of the problem by Dr. Wekerle amounts to a triumph of genuine constitutionalism over the efforts and designs of a clerical oligarchy seeking to rule a sister state from Vienna.

The Silver Problem.

Berlin, June 9.—Herr Ludwig Bamberger, an eminent authority upon the question of bi-metallism, and a member of the silver commission, declares that after twenty-one years of earnest discussion no tangible result has been arrived at, but the meetings of the commission have furnished overwhelming proof that in the future no conference, either national or international, will arrive at a different result. According to Herr Bamberger, an understanding upon bi-metallism seems to have been impossible between the different states of Europe, including England or without England. He says the difference of interests of different countries precludes any satisfactory agreement.

Economy and Strength.

Valuable vegetable remedies are used in the preparation of Hood's Sarsaparilla in such a peculiar manner as to retain the full medicinal value of every ingredient. Thus Hood's Sarsaparilla combines economy and strength and is the only remedy of which "100 Doses One Dollar" is true. Be sure to get Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS do not purge, pain or gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently.

Dangerous Summer Complaints.

Cramps, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, and, indeed, all Bowell Complaints, require quick relief or the results may be dangerous. At this season these troubles are common, and no family should be without a supply of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, a safe, sure and speedy cure, for all the troubles named. This medicine was discovered many years ago, and time has proved its excellence. Every reputable druggist keeps a supply on hand, and each bottle is wrapped with full directions. 25c. New Big Bottle.

Nearly all women have good hair, though many are gray, and few are bald. Hall's Hair Renewer restores the natural color, and thickens the growth of the hair.

Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco Has No Equal Have You Tried It?

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

There is as much difference in the flavor, strength and aroma of smoking tobaccos as in cigars

MASTIFF PLUG CUT ranks with the finest Havana cigars in comparison.

J. B. PACE TOBACCO CO., Richmond, Va., and Montreal.

Unwritten Law In the Best Society

For Dinners, House Parties, Afternoon Receptions and Five o'Clocks, the necessary, nay, the indispensable adjunct to the correct repast is

Chocolat-Menier?

Only Vanilla Chocolate of highest grade; is manufactured by MENIER—Beneficial even for the most delicate.

Can be taken just before retiring.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR CHOCOLAT MENIER. ANNUAL SALES EXCEED 20 MILLION POUNDS

If he doesn't it on sale send his name and your address to MENIER, Canadian Branch, No. 14 St. John St., Montreal, Que.

RUPTURE More CURES have been effected by my Truss, with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They retain largest Rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 25 years, fully equal to personal examination, by mail. 27 patents to overcome **DEFORMITY**. 211 book free. CHARLES CLUTHE, 194 King St. W., Toronto.

Ladies, Mother Green's Tansy Pills. Used by thousands. Safe, Sure and Always Reliable. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. From all Druggists or mailed, free from observation, on receipt of $1.00. Sealed particulars, 3 cents. LANE MEDICINE CO., MONTREAL, CAN. For sale by Langley & Co., Druggists Victoria. w-w-AP

IF YOUR TONGUE IS COATED YOU NEED THEM. ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES. They are not a cure all, but are the best medicine known for Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Pimples, Sallowness and all diseases arising from impure blood or sluggish liver. 25 CENTS A BOX. Ask Your Druggist For Them.

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH. DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE. DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING. A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. JOHN DUNN & Co., Bowling Green, Liverpool. LANGLEY & CO., Victoria. Agents for B.C.

Thos. Firth & Sons, Ltd. BEST CRUCIBLE CAST STEEL.

Steel, Peech & Tozer, Ltd. BESSEMER STEEL. ∴ OPEN HEARTH STEEL.

JAMES HUTTON & Co., AGENTS, MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

City of Victoria, British Columbia

TENDER FOR DEBENTURES.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 4 p.m., on the 1st day of August, 1894, for the purchase of debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C., amounting to $35,000, or its sterling equivalent at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, in sums of $1,000, or its sterling equivalent as aforesaid, payable in fifty years from the 1st of August, 1894, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum, payable half yearly with principal and interest payable as aforesaid at the office of the Bank of British North America either in London, England; New York, U. S. A., or Montreal, Canada.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right to redeem and purchase these debentures on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof, at any time after twenty-five years form the date of issuance of such debentures.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at four and one-half per cent. from the 1st of August, 1894, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital Aid By-law, 1894," with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, City Clerk.

City Clerk's office, Victoria, B. C., June 8th, 1894.

City of Victoria, British Columbia

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 4 p.m. on the 18th day of June, 1894, for the purchase of Debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C., amounting to $55,000 or its sterling equivalent at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, in sums of $1,000 each, or its sterling equivalent as aforesaid, payable in fifty years from the 1st of May, 1894, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly with principal and interest as aforesaid at the office of the Bank of British North America either in London, England, New York, U. S. A., or Montreal, Canada.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right to redeem and purchase these debentures on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof at any time after twenty-five years from the date of issuance of such debentures.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 4 1-2 per cent. from the 1st of May, 1894, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Electric Lighting By-Law, 1894" with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, City Clerk.

City Clerk's office, Victoria, B. C., April 5th, 1894. ap15-td

The Dead Advertise Not.

Aluminum Alloy Composite

HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO

Iron, Steel and Brass Founders

cheap, low-grade metals gives 50 per cent increased strength, makes hard metal soft sound, and non crystallizing, prevents blow holes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy suites copper with iron and lead, with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

Price, $5 per 100-pound box, $28 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $80 per ton.

Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from manufacturers, sent free upon application.

The Hatfield Furnace and Refining Co., Newport, Ky.

City of Victoria, British Columbia

TENDER FOR DEBENTURES.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 4 p.m., on the 1st day of August, 1894, for the purchase of debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C., amounting to $25,000 or its sterling equivalent at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, in sums of $1,000, or its sterling equivalent as aforesaid, payable in fifty years from the 1st of August, 1894, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum, payable half yearly with principal and interest payable as aforesaid at the office of the Bank of British North America either in London, England; New York, U. S. A., or Montreal, Canada.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right to redeem and purchase these debentures on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof, at any time after twenty-five years form the date of issuance of such debentures.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at four and one-half per cent. from the 1st of August, 1894, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Exhibition Loan By-law, 1894," with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, City Clerk.

City Clerk's office, Victoria, B. C., June 8th, 1894.

City of Victoria, British Columbia

TENDER FOR DEBENTURES.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 4 p.m., on the 1st day of August, 1894, for the purchase of debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C., amounting to $100,000, or its sterling equivalent at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, in sums of $1,000, or its sterling equivalent as aforesaid, payable in fifty years from the 1st of August, 1894, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum, payable half yearly with principal and interest payable as aforesaid at the office of the Bank of British North America either in London, England; New York, U. S. A., or Montreal, Canada.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right to redeem and purchase these debentures on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof, at any time after twenty-five years form the date of issuance of such debentures.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at four and one-half per cent. from the 1st of August, 1894, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Sewerage Loan By-law, 1894," with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, City Clerk.

City Clerk's office, Victoria, B. C., June 8th, 1894.

DO YOU WANT

To get a situation
To hire help
To let a room
To let a house
To buy anything
To sell anything

Then Try a "Times Liner,"

ONE CENT

Per word each insertion

TO THE ELECTORS —OF— Victoria City Electoral District.

Gentlemen:—The general election now being near at hand, and being a candidate for re-election, I wish to place my views on some of the questions commanding your attention, as well as to intimate the line of action which I shall take and the measures which I shall, if opportunity permits, support and maintain.

The party now in power have practically held office for over eleven years. Their policy has been an indefinite one on many of the questions requiring consideration. At the last general election the Opposition advocated reform in the land laws of the province, and have been able to make some important changes.

The privilege of allowing speculators and non-residents to take up large tracts of land has been taken away and the lands are now available for actual settlers.

By the efforts of the Opposition the assessment of the wild land has been much increased; the ad valorem principle of assessment according to the land value, is now the law.

There are two essential matters yet to be carried out in connection with the encouraging of agricultural settlers. First, the surveying of available lands for such a purpose and giving the necessary information by the Lands and Works Department; second, the making of roads to such settlements, so that the farmer may be able to bring his produce to market—such a policy as this must be adopted in order to develop and encourage the farming industry of our province. By so doing we shall add much to our wealth and prosperity.

The railway policy of the Government has not been a business-like one. From the time of the grant given to the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway down to the Nakusp & Slocan deal, the interests of the province and the welfare of the people have not been well guarded. On the one hand a corporation receives a large subsidy and an immense tract of land, free from taxation for ever; on the other, a private company is subsidized by guaranteeing the bonds to the full cost of the road as well as interest on the same for twenty-five years. One cannot but come to the conclusion that a Government policy of such character is likely to bring the credit of the province into disrepute.

Monopolies of any kind are to be deplored, but monopolies backed by Government aid and support are often the most difficult to overcome. Government aid to such an extent as has been given in the instances referred to, precludes other roads from being assisted or built. As an instance of this we recognize the difficulty the British Pacific Railway will have in dealing with the Kootenay & Nanaimo Railway and its existing rights. Thus by the action of the present Government in the past it bids fair to place the province at the mercy of magnates and monopolists who are despoiling the people of their heritage.

I am opposed to the executive using its power to make large appropriations of money by special warrant for roads, streets, bridges, and public works, without first submitting such to the legislature. Such a course of action leads to favoritism and corruption and is not in accord with the principles of constitutional government.

I have advocated, and will continue to do so, the reduction of taxation on improvements and the abolition of taxes on mortgages. The latter impost presses doubly hard upon the borrower, and the repeal of this law would be in the interest and for the advancement of the province.

The practice followed on the eve of a general election of promising aid to public works and institutions by members of the executive should be condemned, as it is attempting to bribe the electors with their own money. The independent electors should answer this by sending men to the Legislature who will do their utmost to remove such ministers from power.

During the past four years legislation has been brought about, chiefly by the Opposition, in reforming the School Law. The residents of the cities have now greater power over the management of their schools, and more is yet desired in this particular. I shall use my best endeavors to bring this about, so that our schools may be free of all political influences.

I have also advocated further restriction on Chinese immigration and the employment of Chinese by any company seeking charters or grants from the Legislature. I have advocated and still maintain that a clause should be inserted in all bills giving such privileges or aid to prevent the employment of this class of labor.

I also have advocated the necessity of employing residents of the province instead of non-residents or foreigners in the prosecution of all works or contracts let by the government.

It is impossible in an address of this kind to touch on all questions affecting the province. I hope, however, before long to have the opportunity of addressing the electors in public meeting, at which time I will refer to matters more extensively.

Hoping that my past record as a representative in the Local Legislature has been acceptable to you, I again seek your votes and support.

I remain, yours respectfully,

G. L. MILNE.

TO THE ELECTORS —OF— Victoria City Electoral District.

Gentlemen—As a candidate in the coming contest for legislative honors, and particularly as a labor candidate, I take this method of expressing some of the views I hold relating to the good government of the province.

I believe that heretofore, although workingmen have assisted largely in electing representatives to the legislature and parliament, their interests have not, generally speaking, been advanced or guarded; but on the contrary laws have been enacted whereby the greater burden of taxation has been placed upon the shoulders of the workingman, and monopolies have been fostered to the detriment of their interests and the country at large. Too many professional men and capitalists have made or influence laws for their benefit. I believe that a remedy may be applied by workingmen being represented in the councils of our land by men from their own ranks—men who are not only in sympathy with them, but who are in touch with their necessities.

I believe that every man is entitled to an equitable share of what his labor produces; also that enterprise and ability to organize and direct labor to the accomplishment of large undertakings deserves special consideration, but not to the extent that it is often accorded by the governments of the present day.

I would advocate a reduction in the hours of labor, and consider an eight hour law should be established by the government and enforced on all government work.

Also the establishment of a provincial labor bureau for the purpose of gathering reliable information on the labor situation, so that intending immigrants may be made fully acquainted with the true state of the labor market in the province.

I believe that as a class the Chinese are injurious to the province, as they undoubtedly ridicule our religion and laws; introduce loathsome diseases and demoralizing habits; they trade exclusively among themselves and send what wealth they may acquire from our province to enrich their own empire. I believe the government should make every effort to lessen the evil which is the result of the presence of Coolie labor, and in the absence of laws similar to those in force in Australia, our government should, when granting privileges to companies and corporations, insist on a clause in the charters granted prohibiting the employment of Asiatic labor by such companies.

I advocate a liberal railway policy, feeling sure that we must have these most important highways to assist in developing the many latent resources of the province, but am opposed to the granting of monopolies in land for speculative purposes to companies to the exclusion of settlers.

I also believe that all religious questions should be kept out of our schools, being confident that the numerous religious institutions are quite capable of dealing with that matter.

I will more fully express my views on these questions at public meetings to be held. Hoping you can see your way clear to give me your support at the polls, I am,

Yours respectfully,

ARTHUR H. DUTTON.

VETERINARY.

D. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. Late with Dr. John Wrande, V. S., Ithaca, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 100 Pandora Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. Victoria, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad Fect and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

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DR. ALBERT WILLIAMS,
Late of London, Eng. General family and obstetric practice, with special attention to diseases of the throat and diseases of the chest and stomach. Over twenty-five years' professional experience. Many years a member of the British Homoeopathic Society, British Gynaecological Society and Pathological Society of London. Dr. Williams may be consulted at all hours at his office and residence, 94 Pandora, near Quadra street, city. Telephone 153. jul2-tf

MUSICAL.

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jameson's book store, next postoffice, Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 452.

PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 7, Moody Block, cor. Yates and Broad Sts., under Imperial Photograph Gallery.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders. Lowest prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5799, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., R.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fingard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
jn14 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 1, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fingard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
1y8 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 126, R.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited.
1-tf R. H. SWINERTON, Scribe E.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1,
Regular convocation every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knight is cordially invited to attend.
ov30 E. PFEIFFER, K. of L. S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
K. C. SMITH, Secretary.

QUEEN'S MARKET.
L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher, Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Repairing executed at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 136.

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE,
137 Cormorant Street.

DENTISTRY.

DR. A. HUMBER,
Graduate Philadelphia Dental College,
Has opened Dental Parlors at 93 1-2 Douglas street, next door to Odd Fellows' Hall.

DR. A. C. WEST
Surgeon Dentist,
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

THE
Bank Exchange

I beg to inform my friends and patrons that I have enlarged and entirely renovated the above-named well-known resort, and can now justly term it the coolest and most attractive establishment on the coast. A competent Chef has charge of the kitchen and restaurant, which will be conducted on the German style. The new heating apparatus enables me to serve Merchants' luncheon always hot from 11.30 a.m. till 2:30 p.m. and all night after 6 p.m. at 15 cents.

Bill of fare for luncheon includes Soup, Fish, Roast, Stew, and various vegetables, as per daily bulletin board.

Table d'hote from 6 p.m. at 50 cents, including beer or wine. Meals a la carte at all hours day or night.

Three handsome, quiet dining-rooms upstairs, suitable for private and family dinners, served at short notice and reasonable prices.

Direct importer of German Rhine Wines, French and California Clarets, Champagnes, Gilka, Kummel, Bavarian, Carlsruher, Danish and Swedish Beer, etc.

Now on the way from Berlin, Germany, one of the Non Plus Ultra Concertinas, which proves such an attraction at the World's Fair.

G. C. SAUER.
may22 tf

JANITORS.

Applications for the positions of Janitor of the North and South Ward Schools will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 13th June, 1894. Salary $45 per month.

A list of duties in connection with the above positions can be seen at the Fort street.

By order
E. WILLIAMS,
Sec. Fourth City Board of School Trustees.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros., Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Ore. m7-3m

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent girl for general housework. Address J. V., Times office. jun11-2t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—The staunch little schooner Hesperus, register 20 tons. Apply Wm. Turpel's shipyard. j2-1m

FOR SALE OR TO LET—An Ennis & Co., Piano on easy terms. Apply 42 John St., Rock Bay. m31-1m

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A flat of eight furnished rooms. For particulars enquire at 13 Trounce avenue. a26-tf

TO LET.

TWO SIX ROOMED HOUSES to let at $9 per month each; stable $2 per month. Apply 11 Centre street. jun11-6t

TWO STORY HOUSE with garden to let—Ten minutes' walk from postoffice; would furnish for a good tenant. For particulars address P. O. box 595. jun8-tf

TO LET—Five-roomed cottage; bath room, pantry, closets, boat house, garden, and outhouses; facing Victoria harbor; perfect drainage; close to tram; rent $12; this is one of the most beautiful sites in the province; a good home for the right man. Phil. R. Smith, 77 Johnson Street. jue8-1w

ONE OR TWO first-class bedrooms to let and housekeeping accommodation for married couple. Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior street, James Bay.

TO LET OR LEASE—The American Hotel, 20 room and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue or Burnes House.

TO RENT—Five room, well furnished cottage, desirable location, with large garden; rent $25. Apply at Clarence Hotel.

TO LET OR LEASE—Hotel with 20 rooms and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue. j3-tf

BOARD AND LODGING.

DOUGLAS HOUSE, 5 Gordon St.—Furnished rooms with or without board. Meals if desired. Permanent boarders $5 a week. jun9-6t

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—On Friday last, an emblem of the Knights of Pythias. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at the Dominion hotel. jun11-2t

LOST—Ladies' dark fur collar on Gorge road or Hillside avenue. Finder please return to Times office or No. 4 Bay street.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—Good house and lot on car line, James Bay, for property anywhere on or near Fort street. Address O. K., Times office. jun5-tf

WHERE TO BUY NO. 1 DRY CORD WOOD—At Scotch Bakery, 103 Douglas street; telephone No. 17. Steam wood sawing done in any part of city. Your order solicited. A. C. Howe. m5-1m

NOTICE.

On and after 6 p.m. Monday next, 11th instant, James Bay bridge will be closed to vehicle traffic until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

F. D. WALKER

Commercial and Financial Broker,

P.O. BOX 66. 44 GOVT. ST.

LICENSING COURT.

The June Sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners will be held in the Police Court, City Hall, on Wednesday next, the 13th inst., at 2:30 p.m.

By order
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

City Hall, Victoria, June 11th, 1894.

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital

INCORPORATED 1890.

The fourth annual meeting of the DONORS and SUBSCRIBERS to the institution will be held at the City Hall on Friday, the 29th June, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Business: Receiving the annual report of the president and directors and the treasurer's statement for the year ending 1st June, likewise the election of directors.

In accordance with the Act of Incorporation the following six directors retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election: J. S. Yates, R. C. Baker, Alexander Wilson, Chas. Hayward, H. Helmcken and William C. Ward.

In accordance with the Act of Incorporation the following six directors were re-elected at the annual meeting on 30th June, last year, for a term of two years, and are [illegible] Joshua Davies, William M. Chudley, A. C. Flumerfelt, F. B. Gregory and E. A. McQuade.

All DONORS of money and SUBSCRIBERS are eligible to vote for the election of directors.

H. M. YATES,
Secretary,
Care Yates & Jay, Bastion street.
Victoria, B.C., 11th June, 1894.

P.S.—According to the new act of the local parliament DONORS and SUBSCRIBERS can vote for four members only; the City Council nominate five (5), the local government three (3), and the French Benevolent Society three (3), making a total of fifteen directors.

Foreign Notes.

The publishers of P. J. Tynan's book attacking the Irish leaders insist that he is still alive.

There were fifty-five fresh cases of cholera and twenty-nine deaths in German Poland last week.

Mr. Gladstone gave a dinner Sunday, the first social function he has attended since the operation on one of his eyes.

The French government will send warships from Saigon to Bangkok to support the demand made by France for the punishment of Phrayot, a mandarin who was acquitted of the murder of M. Grosgurin, a French agent.

The British bark Hesquiat, bound from the Falkland islands to London with a cargo of frozen meat, was lost off Point Dungeness, Uruguay. The crew was rescued by the British gunship Garnet and landed at Montevideo.

"Is this hot enough for you?" is a silly question; but if you meet a man who complains of suffering from the heat, ten to one you will find, on enquiry, that he does not use Ayer's Sarsaparilla to tone up his system and free his blood from irritating humors.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the

Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited;

At No. 87 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city per week.. .....35 cts
By mail to any part of the world, per year.. .. ..$10.00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain for $2 per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths free. Deaths with funeral announcements, $1.50.

SPECIAL NOTICES, set in minion (the type used for general reading) and placed in reading columns, 25c. a line, for first insertion and 12 1-2 cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12 1-2 cents for first insertion and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Address
THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

When you wish to have your address changed, please give former as well as new address.

The Daily Times.

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE.

The death of Sir Matthew Begbie is an event of no common interest to British Columbians, especially to those who have a personal knowledge of the province's [illegible] in the pioneer days the chief justice undoubtedly was, and there can be no question but the infant colony owed much to his ability and to the firmness and courage with which he dispensed justice. It is also true that in later days the chief justice owed much to the circumstances of the earlier time which threw a sort of traditional glamor around his name, for his more recent judicial acaievements would not have gained him reputation a whit beyond the average of judges. Sir Matthew Begbie had the natural advantage of possessing great physical strength, a robust constitution, a fine intellect and unusual will power. A liberal education and a good legal training very much enhanced this advantage at the outset of his career. Unquestionably he was well suited to the work set before him in the earlier days, when sternness, strength and courage were qualities most distinctly required in a British Columbia judge. But while acknowledging the eminent services he rendered to the early society of the province, and while allowing full force to the "de mortuis" admonition, we cannot see wisdom in the very evident exaggeration with which praise has been heaped on the chief justice. For one thing, he has been unduly lauded at the expense of the great body of the early miners, who were not so generally bad as they have been represented, apparently for the purpose of heightening his reputation as a "judicial terror." The men who peopled Cariboo in the earlier days were largely of a superior class, accustomed to law and order, and not in need of disciplining by any severe judge. Bad characters there were amongst them, of course, and the late chief justice was the right sort of judge to deal with these, but it is utterly unjust to represent the majority as being of this class. It is also the fact that Sir Matthew was too apt to give way to his prejudices to be an ideal judge, as many of his actions on the bench might be called to witness. To say this much is only to say that the chief justice was human and therefore had his faults. While there would be no utility in dwelling on these now that he is dead, neither can we see good sense in exaggerating his virtues and adding fictitiously to his reputation.

THE "BLACK DEATH" IN CHINA.

Late numbers of the Shanghai Mercury furnish particulars in regard to the [illegible] which is causing uneasiness in several other Chinese cities. The disease is known as the "bubonic plague," and appears to be identical with the "black death," which wrought such frightful havoc in Europe in the fourteenth and seventeenth centuries. The "great plague" of London in 1665 was a visitation of this peculiar malady. A correspondent of the China Mail gives the following account of the outbreak in Canton:

The epidemic disease at present prevailing in Canton was first observed in the last week of March, when a few cases occurred in the poor neighborhood near the south gate of the city. In the first week of April and subsequently we had an opportunity of examining a few cases, and note the following symptoms and course of the disease: A sudden onset of fever, rising to 105 degrees or higher, headache, thirst and stupor. In from 12 to 24 hours a glandular swelling occurs in the neck, arm-pit or groin, hard and acutely tender. Coma supervenes, and death occurs in 48 hours from the onset or sooner. Cases lingering on for six days are regarded as hopeful, although relapses are liable to occur. In a few cases vomiting of blood is noted; in others spots on the body but no characteristic eruption. The epidemic at the onset was limited in its spread but very fatal; relatives of the deceased said that two out of every three attacked died—a calculation corroborated by the native doctor in charge of a hospital near the north gate where a number of cases are admitted.

By the middle of April the disease had [illegible] a much milder course, and from 50 per cent or more were said to recover. Since then it has broken out in several quarters of the city and also in Honam, and latterly the mortality has been great, although no doubt greatly exaggerated. The disease both to the laity and the native doctors is a strange one, and they are consequently in great dread of it. It does not seem to be very contagious, but chiefly attacks those living under the same insanitary conditions as the affected. It is quite impossible to estimate the mortality as no reliable figures are available. Nightly processions, accompanied by much noise and burning of gunpowder, are being held to drive out the pest, while pedestrians near the affected neighborhoods may be seen holding certain perfumes to their noses to counteract the evil influences.

The disease is evidently the one known as the "bubonic plague," described by Barber, Rocher, Bourne and other travelers in Western China, and also by Dr. Lowry in Pakhoi where a severe epidemic occurred in 1882. As a rule several of the lower animals are affected before man; here in Canton numbers of dead rats were found at the beginning of the epidemic, but latterly these rodents have disappeared. The disease is closely allied to, if not identical with, the "great plague of London" which proved so fatal in 1665.

Another letter written in Canton on the 8th of May gives a more picturesque narrative of the epidemic and its consequences. This writer says:

Sad indeed are the tales of bereaved ones that pour into our ears. It seemed a few days ago as though there was almost no house in which there was not one dead. "The plague" began in the inner city in the Mahommedan quarter,—one hundred on one day,—and it is only a few square miles long. One man stationed at the west gate began at 9 o'clock in the morning to drop cash into a box each time a coffin passed him. At 4 p.m. he counted 170 cash. Coffins became scarce, and afterward impossible to obtain, until brought from neighboring towns. Children were put in baskets or wrapped in pieces of matting and buried. From this district, where the dirt is [illegible] it spread to the centre portions, and now it has reached the country, and the people who fled there from the city know not which way to flee, and the idols are being worshipped in an extravagant and frenzied manner. The past few months the people are forbidden to reckon; and the "New Year" began last Saturday. All night the "New Year" sounds were kept up, and amid so much ghastliness, an attempt at outward adornment and gaiety was apparent.

It is impossible to ascertain the number of deaths. I sent two trusty people to try and get at the truth, but they found it impossible. The officials try to suppress the facts. At the largest charitable (native) dispensary, a notice at the door states that, up to date, 2,000 have been given away. This, I am told on good authority, is far below the actual number. I am informed that 6,000 is near the actual number. A foreign doctor's assistant went through a number of streets, and he said he was surprised to see within the open doors a dead body, while outside there were no white and blue lanterns, or other "always present" symbols. Many made no attempt at the usual noisy mourning. The dead were silently carried out, with not a follower. In one house all laid dead—ten.

The thermometer on my verandah has not registered over 81 degrees this summer. We have had very little rain during this "rainy season." The accumulated filth seems to increase daily. As I see the decaying debris piled up on almost every corner, and see the utter lack of any sanitary regulations, and think of the ignorance of the people regarding laws of hygiene, I am not so astonished to hear of the deaths of hundreds, as I am to find the multitudes living on, in spite of neglecting such important factors pertaining to health. According to all hygienic teachings the whole race ought to become extinct. I believe, if there were hundreds of foreign doctors and dispensaries scattered broadcast, it would impress the people with the fundamental necessity of cleaning their homes and streets at such a terrible time as this, instead of spending additional thousands of dollars in begging idols to cause an abatement of the epidemic.

This might almost be taken for an extract from the famous Pepys's Diary, with the local coloring changed. Fortunately there is no reason to fear a spread of the "black death" like those of early days, since the disease is evidently bred by dirt and dirt is less common in civilized countries than it was in the seventeenth century. There is a chance, however, that several of the Chinese cities will be decimated by the plague, for in them dirt has its peculiar abiding place. At latest advices the disease had broken [illegible] comparative cleanliness there maintained has much moderated its virulence, and the authorities hoped to be able to keep it down by stringent measures. The drought is the worst feature; the latest reports showing that Hongkong's two reservoirs were almost dry. So far no other city has reported a visitation, but news of the plague's spread may come at any time.

COXEY OUT OF JAIL.

A Four Horse Chariot Meets Him at the Door—Rejoins the Army.

Washington, D. C., June 10.—Coxey, Browne and Jones were this morning released from jail. They were met at the door of the jail by Oklahoma Sam, driving four horses attached to Coxey's phaeton. The four proceed to the National hotel, where they shook hands with the clerk and a few friends who happened to be present. After spending a quarter of an hour in the hotel they started for the camp at Bladensburg.

Metropolis, Ill., June 10.—Kelley's contingent of the Commonwealers begged their way out of the Cairo neighborhood and passed up the river to Paducah on the steamer Bettie Owens to-day. They received no encouragement at this place and passed without landing.

Washington, D. C., June 10.—General Schofield to-day received notice from the judicial officers in Wyoming that everything is quiet along the line of the Union Pacific, and that the presence of troops is no longer necessary to restrain the Coxeyites from interfering with trains.

THE PLAGUE IN HONG KONG.

Ignorant Chinese Raise Objections to Sanitary Measures.

The Hong Kong Telegraph of May 21 has the following in regard to the plague:

On Saturday afternoon and evening the usual feeling among the more ignorant classes of Chinese, of resentment against any European interference in their domestic affairs, developed to the extent of organized resistance against the emergency staff which, under direction of the sanitary board, had been over a week making house-to-house visits in the plague-stricken quarter, removing the sick, burying the dead, and cleansing and disinfecting the houses. The prime cause of the trouble is simply the inveterate dislike of Chinese for foreign interference. The coolies cannot see any harm in filth, and hate compulsory cleanliness; they do not understand the danger of allowing patients to remain in the breeding grounds of disease germs. Their morbid prejudice playing on their Oriental imagination led to the circulation of all sorts of horrible stories—that the government had determined to force European medicines down the throats of all the Chinese population with the deliberate object of poisoning the whole community, for reasons not stated; that the European doctors at the hospital and Hygeia were cutting up all of their patients and making gruesome collections of kidneys, etc., again for reasons not stated; that the search parties were really bent on pillage and theft. These any many more wild and ridiculous reports have been freely circulated, like the famous yarn which gained currency when the Tytam tunnel was being cut, that the government wanted twenty thousand Chinese infants to be buried alive, goodness knows why. These absurd notions would only excite contempt for people who are foolish enough to believe them; but unfortunately the idiotic natives are too much in earnest about their mad beliefs that they cause riots, and check operations which are for their great benefit. The Chinese are often said to be a sensible, matter-of-fact, hard-headed people with more natural intelligence than other nations; but the truth is that certain sections of them are worse than flocks of sheep or wild geese.

The stupid and unreasonable obstinacy of the population of Tai-ping-shan on Saturday caused a complete deadlock in the operations of the officials, for the sanitary inspectors and their assistants were quite unable to enter the plague-stricken houses. In several cases small crowds gathered and a few stones were thrown, though no injury resulted.

A meeting was summoned yesterday (Sunday) at the Tung Wa hospital, Mr. Lau Wei Chun (chairman of the committee and member of the sanitary board) presided, and there were also present Dr. Ayres (colonial surgeon), Mr. F. H. May (police superintendent), and about four hundred Chinese, including about seventy leading members of the community.

It was agreed to petition the Canton authorities to remove the prohibition against plague-stricken persons going to Canton.

Mr. May spoke in reference to some of the foolish rumors current among the Chinese, and said that if any one cared to go with him he would show them that the persons who were carried away to the hospital by the officials, against the wish of the ignorant people, were really sick, and would be treated infinitely better than they would be elsewhere.

Complaint was made that the sanitary officers did not conduct themselves properly in making the house to house visits.

The meeting was abruptly broken up at this point by the chairman being called away, as his hong, the Tung Sang Wo, Bonham Strand, was being attacked by a crowd, on the ground that instead of protecting his countrymen by virtue of his position, he was playing into the foreigners' hands.

Mr. Lau Wei Chun on leaving the building was hustled by the mob and his chair was upset. He had to rush back indoors for shelter. Several arrests were made by the police on the spot, and Mr. May at once sent for a strong body of Indian constables to clear the streets and enforce order.

A notice has been issued by the committee of the Tung Wa hospital, and posted all over the town, which should do some good. It says that the government has consented to allow all patients suffering from the plague to be treated by the doctors of the Tung Wah hospital; that arrangements have been made with the proprietors of the glass works at Kennedytown for the erection of a temporary native hospital on their land, and that all the patients will be treated there by the Chinese doctors instead of being taken to the Hygeia or the Kennedytown hospital; the people need not be alarmed by the visits of the sanitary officers, as any one found to be suffering from the plague will now be removed to the Tung Wah's branch hospital instead of being taken to the Hygeia; and all are cautioned against concealing any case of the disease, and in the event of failure to report the responsible parties will be punished.

The sanitary work is now being carried on satisfactorily, and there is no further sign of trouble with the people.

Two cases are reported across the water, where hitherto the plague has not appeared. One is at Hungham and the other at Tai-kok-tsui, both apparently imported from Tai-ping-shan. Scores of people are leaving the city daily for the mainland to escape the epidemic—or to spread it.

A large and noisy deputation, consisting of about thirty prominent Po Leung Kuk and Tung Wa men, besieged the registrar-general's office to-day about noon, demanding that the house to house visitations of the sanitary officials be at once stopped, the compulsory segregations at once discontinued, the government cleansing of the Tai-ping-shan pest houses carried no further, and that in fact the Chinese be allowed to cope with their own epidemic in their own way, without any European doctors or sanitary inspectors or police or anybody interfering—that the government retire in favor of the Tung Wa and Po Leung Kuk committees. The deputation had no particular leader, but every man was his own spokesman. They pointed out that the Chinese resented the invasion of their homes by foreigners, and trouble had already been caused; what they wanted was to have nothing to do with any but Chinese. If the native hospitals—the Tung Wa and the temporary branch at Kennedytown—were allowed to take all the cases and deal with them in the native style pure and simple, there would, according to the deputation, be no longer any hesitation about reporting cases. But the Chinese would never go to the Hygeia nor the government hospital if they could help it, nor have any European doctors attending them, nor take European medicine, nor allow Europeans in their homes cleaning and disinfecting and rummaging about for new cases.

Mr. Stewart-Lockhart (registrar-general, protector of Chinese and acting colonial secretary) said he would lay their views before the governor; they need not go themselves to government house, as some suggested.

The Telegraph of May 22 gives the following report:

Total deaths up to date, 298.

Deaths from noon yesterday to noon to-day, 27, including two Portuguese employed at the China Mail office.

Patients now under treatment, 75.

ALASKA MINES.

Addition to Unga Stamp Mill—Reed Property Bonded.

The ten stamp mill at Unga will be increased to forty this season. So far this year $30,000 in bullion has been taken out. The mine is owned by the Alaska Commercial company. They run the year round. When the additional thirty stamps are erected the output will be pretty large.

It is only a matter of time when some valuable gold properties will be opened up on Dall and neighboring islands. Some claims have already been located which show up a fine looking galena ore, while several streams, especially one near the new settlement of Nutuya, give good placer indications.

W. S. Trowbridge and partners have bonded the Reed mining property at Sumdum, near Juneau. In order to explore this mine it was necessary to dig through eighty feet of snow. Mr. Trowbridge expresses himself as exceedingly well pleased with the property, and went below on the last steamer to make all necessary preparations for working the mine this summer. He is an old Nevada miner, and just such a man as Alaska needs. The ore will be conveyed from the claim to the beach, a distance of two miles and a half, by means of a pack train.

Messrs. Gilpin and Brush, mining experts, who have been examining the Willoughby property at Funter bay, on Admiralty island, near Juneau, returned east on the last boat, taking with them some 1500 pounds of samples. The showing made so far seems perfectly satisfactory, and if these samples should stand test, which those who know the property are convinced they will, then the sale of the property is an assured fact.

BILL DALTON KILLED.

The Outlaw's Wife Says He Led the Gang of Longview.

Ardmore, I. T., June 10.—Mrs. Dalton, widow of Bill Dalton, the notorious outlaw, to-day admitted that her husband was leader of the Longview bank robbers. The other members of the gang were Tom Littleton, Jim Wallace and Charles White, alias Jim Jones. Bill Wallace, who was shot and killed at Longview, was a brother of Houston Wallace, with whom Dalton was staying when killed. Charles Benjamin Dalton, the oldest of the Dalton boys, arrived here to-day and identified the remains as those of Bill. Officers of Longview also identified Dalton as the man who presented the letter of introduction to the cashier.

THE BRITISH PACIFIC.

To the Editor: It is now about two weeks since the chief commissioner of lands and works, in his Vernon speech, made the very remarkable statement that the government would not assist the British Pacific railway, and so far no other member of the cabinet has taken any notice of the assertion. As the citizens of Victoria are vitally interested in this matter, and as the Davie government ask their support on the ground that they (the government) are in favor of financially supporting this railway, I would suggest that Mayor Teague call a public meeting and invite Messrs. Davie, Turner, Baker and Pooley, and that they there and then, be asked, and as undecided reply be taken, what the policy of the government actually is re this railway.

VOTER.

Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco Has No Equal Have You Tried It?

Socialists Dispersed.

Paris, June 10.—A number of socialists attempted to-day to make a demonstration at the grave of the communists in the Mont Parnasse cemetery. The police ordered the socialists to disperse, which order was quietly obeyed.

USE
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!

It quickly cures
Cuts, Burns,
Corns, Bruises,
Chilblains, Bunions,
Cracks between the Toes,
Scalds, Piles,
Swellings, Ulcers,
Stiff Joints, Sore Throat,
Inflammation of all kinds,
Lame Back, Pimples,
Rheumatism, Pustules,
Caked Breasts, Eruptions,
Bloated Tendons,
Contracted Muscles,
And all Lameness and Soreness.

Langley & Co., Wholesale Agents for B.C.

To the Electors of Victoria: See Our Special Line of WALL PAPERS, then vote J. W. MELLOR, Fort Street, Above Douglas.

Hire's Root Beer

One Package makes five gallons of a delicious beverage.

25 Cents a Package.

COCHRANE & MUNN, Prescription Druggists, Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Shaving 10c. 101 Douglas street. *

—Garden Hose at McLennan & McFeely's. *

—Fine fishing rods and tackle at Fox's, 78 Government street. *

—Perseverance lodge, I. O. G. T., will hold an open lodge to-night.

—This week 25 cents will buy a 50 cent hat at Partridge's, 86 Yates street. *

—The talk of the city is the K. of P. excursion to Nanaimo on Sunday, June 17th.

—B. C. B. G. A. band will be in attendance on the K. of P. excursion to Nanaimo on Sunday, June 17th. *

—The June sitting of the board of licensing commissioners will be held in the city police court room to-morrow.

—The ice cream social announced for to-night at the Metropolitan Methodist church has ben indefinitely postponed.

—Some very pretty Japanese crepes to hand, new designs and colors. Our lady patrons will be glad to hear the news. Walter Ross.

—Special facilities for making blank books and doing extra gold and other superior binding at R. T. Williams, 28 Broad street.

—The police will probably be instructed to carry into effect the provisions of the license by-law providing penalties for failing to pay the tax on dogs.

—The subscribers and donors of Jubilee Hospital will meet in annual session at 2 p.m. on Friday, June 29. They will consider annual reports and will elect four directors to the new board.

—The telegraph wire to Vancouver went down this morning and rested easily a few hours. It was raised late in the afternoon, but few dispatches percolated this way. The vagaries of this interesting wire are not excessively enjoyed by the Victoria business community.

—The Victoria lacrosse club will give a garden party at Caledonia park next Monday evening. A number of committees are at work preparing for the affair. The grounds will be very prettily decorated and illuminated. There will also be a dance, for which the platform is being prepared.

—The Odd Fellows' excursion to Seattle has been set for Saturday, July 28th, and there is every probability that it will be fully as popular as any held in years. The steamer Islander has been engaged for the trip and the tickets have been placed at $1.50, on sale after Monday next. A band will accompany the excursion.

—A patient at the Jubilee Hospital named Gardner jumped out of one of the windows yesterday morning and ran away. He was attired in a blanket only. He was found by a gentleman living near the hospital and returned later in the day to the ward. Gardner is an inmate of the Old Men's Home and is a paralytic.

—John Gaudson, of the Victoria customs service, and Miss Jessie Trew, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Trew, of New Westminster, were married in the Royal City on Saturday evening, in the presence of a large number of friends. The couple arrived here on Sunday evening, and will make their home in the James Bay district.

—City water in all its impurity, fresh from the slimy quagmires and palpitating ooze of that frog's paradise, Elk Lake, again greeted the eyes of Victoria householders to-day. One sample of the stuff seen by a Times man had several athletic wigglers slashing around in it, apparently enjoying their viscid and villainously-scented environment. The Leander swimming bath tank was filled to-day and looked like a Brobdignagian dish of tea. Manager Macdonald has a clarifying process which he uses very successfully on the alleged water, the result being fairly pure liquid in an hour or two.

—The managers of the Protestant Orphans' Home held their quarterly meeting yesterday afternoon. President Hayward filled the chair and those present were Rev. S. Cleaver, Rev. Dr. Campbell, John Jessop, James Hutcheson, E. C. Baker, N. Shakespeare and Mrs. G. A. Sargison, Mrs. C. Hayward, Mrs. C. Kent and Mrs. Mary Williams. A. J. McLellan, Mrs. McInnes and Miss Carr were added to the committee of managers as representatives of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal churches. Donations of £5 from Judge Fitzgibbons, of Belfast, Ireland, and $86 (per N. Shakespeare) from Mr. Hay of Nanaimo, were acknowledged. The matron reported 52 children in the home and two more were admitted. The treasurer was authorized to secure a $500 overdraft at the Bank of British Columbia.

—Grass catchers for lawn mowers at McLennan & McFeely's. *

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street. *

—These warm days a derby hat is felt. Try one of Partridge's straws. *

—The K. of P. will run an excursion train to Nanaimo on decoration Sunday, June 17th. Tickets, $1.50 for return trip. *

—The B. C. B. G. A. will play a promenade concert at the Mount Baker Hotel to-morrow evening. It is expected that there will be a large attendance.

—The board of licensing commissioners will meet to-morrow and adjourn out of respect to the memory of the late Sir M. B. Begbie, to a day to be fixed.

—The bones of a number of Chinese who were interred in the old cemetery on Quadra street are being dug up, and will most likely be shipped home to China. They are being packed in sacks.

—The British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association holds its annual meeting in this city on Thursday evening next at 8 o'clock, in the board of trade rooms. The council of the association will meet the previous evening.

—The first strawberries grown at Ashley's Fairview cottage on the Esquimalt road, were brought to market to-day. Their excellent quality may be judged from the fact that seven pounds brought up to-day readily sold at 40 cents a pound.

—The hunters on the sealing schooner C. D. Rand came down on the Topaz from Sitka. The Rand was warned, not seized, as reported, and put into Sitka, where she is now with her Indian spearmen, waiting for the time to enter Behring sea.

—The ship Benmore will be put on the marine railway to-morrow evening. It is quite likely that H. M. S. Hyacinth will go on the marine railway as a sort of test to show the admiralty the advantages which Esquimalt now possesses. It will be some time before the Hyacinth will be ready to go on, and fully two months before the repairs are finally completed.

—Manager Cox, of the Stanford university baseball team, wired Secretary Franklyn this afternoon that the Palo Alto college boys would play the Victoria nine on Thursday, June 21st. The home team are practising every evening, and there is a marked improvement in the diamond play. Walter Wrigleswerth, who will hold down third bag, has been troubled with a sore arm, and consequently has to practise very easily. Waddowson, at second, is showing good form.

—By the steamer Coquitlam, which returned from Haddington island yesterday, without a cargo of stone, it was learned that the entire force of men employed there had gone on strike for their back pay. There have been some financial difficulties in connection with the management of the quarry, and the trouble is not unexpected. The stone, which is of an excellent quality, is being used in the parliament buildings, and it is not improbable that the government or the contractors will take the quarry over. The matter will, at all events, be arranged in some way, and the stone will be used in the buildings.

—A party of boarders at one of the city hotels were discussing the subject of accoustics, light and heat last evening, with a good deal of animation. One of the disputants, familiarly known as the "Sawed-off Socrates," because he is so extremely short and [illegible] wise, paralyzed the crowd by gravely assuring them that the Empress of India and her sister ships were painted white to keep them cool in the China seas. The bowl of laughter caused by this intelligence was heard blocks away. It broke up the meeting and also broke up a good many of the individual members thereof.

—The steamship Walla Walla will sail for San Francisco at eight o'clock this evening, carrying the following cabin passengers from Victoria: D. R. Ker and wife, George D. Scott, R. E. Mitchell, Sir Richard Musgrave, E. H. Kowalsky, Mrs. Larenson, Miss Nonie Powell, E. A. Lee and wife, Lady Musgrave and maid, Mr. Kingswell and wife, Mrs. Winch and two daughters, C. Wiuch, P. Winch, Bishop Cridge, Miss Lillian Cook, Mrs. D. Delbridge, Miss Maud Douglas, Miss F. Pratt, Miss D. M. Pearson, Miss T. M. Pearson, R. Cassidy, Capt. H. M. Haywood, N. W. Warren, C. Tolson and D. Hooke.

—Rev. Mr. Clay, the new pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church was to have been inducted to the charge this evening, but owing to the complete suspension of traffic on both sides of the international boundary, the reverend gentleman has been unable to reach Victoria. The ceremony of induction has therefore been postponed until such time as Mr. Clay shall make known the time of his arrival in the city. It is probable that he will endeavor to reach Victoria by way of San Francisco, and may be here very soon. The presbytery of St. Andrew's met this afternoon for the transaction of business, and will meet this evening at 8 in Spring Ridge mission hall to ordain R. G. Murrison, missionary. Rev. T. H. Rogers will probably preach the sermon.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

"CORONAS" $4 per doz.

Former Price, $7. And a large

CRAYON, $1

"Coronas" are the latest and most beautiful style of Photo, larger than Cabinets and finished on heavy embossed white enamel mounts. Cut out this Coupon and bring it to Skene Lowe, 63 Government Street.

Good until July 10th.

MERRY WEDDING BELLS.

David R. Ker and Miss Heisterman Married This Afternoon.

David R. Ker and Miss Laura Agnes Heisterman, two of Victoria's best known and most popular young people, were united in marriage this afternoon. The ceremony was performed in the spacious drawing room at the home of H. F. Heisterman at Douglas street and Hillside avenue, and was witnessed by a wedding party made up of the relatives and immediate friends of the couple. The room was beautifully decorated with wreaths and garlands of flowers, white predominating. From the ceiling near the bow window hung a beautiful floral bell of white syringas and roses, and it was under that, that the bridge and groom repeated the marriage vows. The service of the Presbyterian church was conducted by Rev. MacRae. Miss Heisterman was attended by her sister, Miss Sylvia Heisberman, and Miss Seabrooke, and Mr. Ker was supported by his brother, Robert Ker. The bride wore a dress of heavy creme corded silk, trimmed with lace, and a veil and orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white roses. The groom's present to the bride was a gold watch set with rubies and diamonds. The bridesmaids were attired in dresses of white creme panama cloth, with insertion of pale blue silk and pale blue silk sashes. They carried boquets of creme roses and wore gold chain bracelets, the gifts of the groom. The ceremony was over at 2:30 o'clock and at three o'clock the couple were tendered a reception. The latter was attended by a large and fashionable crowd. They were heartily congratulated by all.

Mr. Ker is the junior partner in the well known Brackman & Ker Milling Company, which has extensive interests throughout the province. He is an enterprising business man and stands foremost among the younger citizens of the city. Mrs. Ker is the first daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Heisterman and like her husband was raised here. She is an accomplished young lady. The couple were the recipients of an enormous number of presents as may be judged from the following list:

Mr. and Mrs. Heisterman, cheque; Miss S. Heisterman, table centre; Miss V. Heisterman, tea cloth; Miss O. Heisterman, d'oyley; Henry Heisterman, cake slicer; Mrs. Ker, silver cake basket; Messrs. Robert, A. and W. R. Ker, complete china dinner service, including cutlery, silver spoons and forks, table and dessert, engraved silver tray; employees of National Mill, silver dinner gong; Miss Seabrook, silver and cut glass flower stand; Mrs. Seabrook, piano lamp; Mr. Seabrook, dozen knives and forks; Mr. and Mrs. Erb, silver berry spoon; Misses Erb, silver sugar tongs, spoon and butter knife; Mr. and Mrs. Haynes, half doz. silver spoons; Mr. A. and Miss Haynes, half doz. silver tea spoons; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wilson, clock; Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Ross, cut glass set of decanters; Misses Kent, etching in oak frame; Hon. J. L. Helmcken, two paintings; Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Hall, silver cake basket; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Yates, silver fruit bowl; Mr. and Mrs. Atkman, silver salt cellars; Mrs. R. R. Seabrook, half doz. silver tea spoons; Norman and Ada Seabrook, bread fork; Mr. W. A. Lawson, pickle jar; Mr. R. Wilson, egg stand; Mr. R. B. Dickenson, silver fruit knives; Mr. A. B. Gray, silver nutt cellars; Mr. and Mrs. John Graham, silver bowl; Mr. and Mrs. W. Ralph Higgins, silver game carvers; Mr. R. R. Brett, silver crumb tray; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Austin and family, silver water jug; Mr. J. W. Anderson, silver hot water jug; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Flumerfelt, silver pickle dish; Mr. and Mrs. White, silver cake basket; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jeffree, silver fish slicers; Mr. and Mrs. Courtney, berry dish; Mr. J. A. Grahame, cheque; Mr. Ivan Seabrook, silver frame; Mr. Ker, spoons; Mr. W. J. Mathers, Westminster, silver tray and water pitcher; Mr. and Mrs. McCandless, silver berry spoons; Mrs. and Miss Jackson, silver gravy ladle; Miss Edith Lawson, silver salt cellars; Misses Tolmie, silver cake basket; Mr. H. F. Langton, silver daily calendar; Mr. A. F. Englehardt, silver sugar bowl and sifter; Miss Dickenson, silver salt and pepper castors; Mr. A. B. Martin, silver pie knife; Mr. R. G. Anderson, silver syrup jug; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Todd, pair silver nut crackers; Miss Thain, maltese lace handkerchief; Miss Finlayson, pearl pin; Mrs. Rod. Finlayson, gold chain bracelet; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Todd, cutnere brooch and earrings; Mr. A. E. McPhillips, opera glasses; Mr. and Mrs. Renouf, cut glass dish; Messrs. J. E. and H. G. Wilson, salad bowl; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Scott, china bowl and platter; Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Leishman, salad bowl; Mr. and Mrs. M. Young, doulton ware card receiver; Mr. Godson, biscuit jar; Mr. and Mrs. R. Kent, vase; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Wootton, vase; the Rev. and Mrs. Ross, Japanese grape; Mr. A. J. Dallain, biscuit jar; Misses Askew, silver photograph frame; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Redfern, traveling bag; Hon. Theodore and Mrs. Davie, toilet table mirror; Mr. and Mrs. Nicholles, china fruit dish; Miss Schroeder, Japanese vase; Mrs. G. A. McTavish; handpainted tea service, tray and d'oyley; Mr. and Mrs. Foreman, pepper and salt cellars; Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Henderson, silver cruet stand; Mr. and Mrs. A. Munro, cheque; Miss L. Nelson, china cups and saucers; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Yates, china egg stand; Mr. J. A. Aikman and Mr. R. D. Trevor, china fish service; Mr. Brackman, silver tea service; Mr. R. Angus, silver vinagrette; Mr. Bernard Heisterman, pearl handle desert knives and forks; Mr. and Mrs. Blackwood, silver nut bowl; Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Ellis, game carvers; Miss White, sofa cushion; Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Rithet, pair hand painted vases; Miss Edith Wilson, flower vase; Mrs. Fergenbann, silver cake dish; Dr. and Mrs. Helmcken, biscuit jar; Harry D. Helmcken, china tea service; J. Hutcheson, fish knife and fork; Mrs. Hutcheson, painted plaque; R. Robertson, silver paper knife; R. P. Rithet, hand painted vases.

The wedding party are to be entertained at dinner at the Heisterman home and this evening Mr. and Mrs. Ker leave on the steamship Umatilla for San Francisco. They will spend several weeks in California.

Millinery, Millinery.

The reduced prices placed on all the straw hats both trimmed and untrimmed cannot fail to impress every lady that Partridge, 86 Yates street, is determined to clear them out regardless of cost. *

Nice Covers.

Samples of a very neat portfolio cover for America Photogaphed can be seen at the Times office. Orders will be received at 35 cents each and covers will be supplied two or three weeks after. The numbers of the portfolios when placed together in this cover will be a handsome ornament to the home.

HAD A PLEASANT VOYAGE.

Empress of Japan Arrives with Many Distinguished Passengers.

The C. P. R. steamship Empress of Japan, Captain George Lee, 11 days and 18 hours from Yokohama, arrived in the roads at noon to-day. She had an exceedingly pleasant passage across the ocean. The voyage was without incident except for those on board who enjoyed a hearty round of ship sports and pleasures all the way across. The cabin passengers were:

Miss K. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Balingh and family, Miss Hellen Beach, I. M. Beck, Mr. Benohr, Mr. and Mrs. Black Hawkins, Misses Black Hawkins (2), Mrs. Brown, Comr. Barre, Mr. and Mrs. Brokenshire and children, Capt. Caldbeck, J. T. Cassels, Mrs. Cassily, Dr. and Mrs. Chalmers, C. H. Charrington, Mrs. Casal, T. N. Christie, E. Dane, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Daukes, Mr. Dawson, I. W. Ladd, Mrs. W. S. Ladd, Mrs. C. E. Ladd, Miss Lammond, Mr. Leck, F. H. Leggett, Miss Edith Lombard, Lt.-Gen. Lyttleton-Annesley, Mr. Lemesurier, Mr. and Mrs. Macy, Master Macy, Mr. McLean, Dr. and Mrs. McLure, Mr. G. Mulley, Capt. Munter, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Murray and child, Mr. and Mrs. Noble, Miss T. Otto, W. A. W. Parke, Mr. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Pratt, A. Porter, Miss Rickards, D. Deans, Dr. Duville, Fritz Regana, C. W. Everard, Dr. W. H. Fisher, H. C. Forde, Mr. Galpin, Miss F. M. Galpin, Miss G. Galpin, Dr. and Mrs. Goforth and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Morton Grinnell, Col. Green, Mr. Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hall, Mrs. Hardin, Dr. and Mrs. Horsey, Master Hutchison, G. L. Heastey, Miss Hodgson, Rev. J. Ingle, T. O. Jones, W. M. Robertson, H. Robinson, Rev. G. L. Ross, His Excellency Mon. and Mme. A. Sienkiewicz, Misses and Masters Sienkiewicz (5), Mr. Slater, Dr. and Mrs. Stewart, three children, Col. Stock, G. Timmis, S. Timmis, Mr. Villemer, F. Walsh, Mr. Watt, Surgeon General and Mrs. Webb, T. H. Whitehead, F. Wilkinson, Dr. R. H. Williams, R.N., Dr. and Mrs. Woods and infant, S. H. Yoshikke.

His Excellency Monsieur A. Sienkiewicz, French ambassador to Japan, is returning to la belle France on leave. In his honor the ship came in with the tricolor flying at her foretopmast. The ambassador is accompanied by his wife, three daughters and two sons. The family were the life of the trip. C. W. Everard, British consul at Hankow, China, was another prominent passenger. He is journeying homeward after a long stay in China. Dr. Morton Grinnell and wife of New York, were also aboard. The doctor is a wealthy and eminent physician of the American metropolis. The flood will prevent him from going home in his private car which was to have met him at Vancouver. Lieut.-General Lyttleton-Annesley of London, who for two years has been touring through Japan, was aboard. He is homeward bound. C. H. Charrington, son of a wealthy London brewer, was another passenger. He has been doing the world. Captain Munter, agent for Sir William Armstrong & Co., the builders of men-of-war at Newcastle-on-Tyne, was aboard. He has just closed a contract with the Japanese government for two of the latest battleships. T. H. Whitehead, manager of the Chartered Merchant's Bank of Hong Kong, on his way to London, was another distinguished passenger. He was given an ovation on leaving Hong Kong. I. W. Ladd, Mrs. W. S. Ladd, and Mrs. C. D. Ladd of Portland, arrived home from an all around the world tour. They left the ship here.

The ship brought 4500 tons of cargo and 175 steerage passengers; 50 Chinese and 20 Japanese were landed here. It was two o'clock before the tender, R. P. Rithet, reached the ship, the delay being caused by waiting for advices from Vancouver as to mails. The latter directed that Eastern and European mails be brought to Vancouver. The local mail amounted to 15 sacks. No sealing advices were brought by the crew but there are no doubt a number of letters in the mail for sealing men.

Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco Has No Equal Have You Tried It?

PERSONAL.

Robert Cassidy leaves for California this evening.

Miss Nonie Powell leaves to-day on a month's visit to San Francisco.

Sir Richard and Lady Musgrave leave for Europe via San Francisco this evening.

J. H. Meldrum and wife arrived home from San Francisco on the steamship Umatilla.

Bishop Cridge will be a passenger for California on the steamship Walla Walla tonight.

Capt. H. M. Hayward who arrived from Honolulu on the Arawa, leaves for San Francisco this evening.

Mrs. J. Fletcher and son, of Vancouver, arrived on the Umatilla this morning from California. They are the guests of Mrs. Fletcher who arrived last evening.

No Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco Is Genuine Unless It Bears the Derby Cap Shaped Tag.

A Milk Maid

Always looks charming—on a picture—and wins the admiration of all mankind.

Our Tailor Made

Suit at $18.00 or a pair of Trouse at $5.00 look exceedingly well on [illegible] and are admired by everybody.

We Make Them

KINNAIRD,
The Cash Tailor,
No. 45 Johnson Street.

VICTORIA SOAP CO.

When ordering FINDLEY'S SOAPS from your grocer be sure you get what you ask for. Other brands of soap are similarly wrapped, thereby causing the annoyance of having to use some other article. If you have not yet used Findley's Borax Soap, by all means do so; your flannels will be nice and soft and will not be burned and shrunk as is caused by using hard soaps. To more thoroughly introduce this soap so that its superior washing qualities may become known to all, a sample cake will be given to each person wishing to try it free of cost. Call for sample at

Works, Cor. Government and Herald Sts.

TEARING DOWN BUILDING UP.. SALE

THIS MONTH ONLY.

Russell & McDonald,

Masonic Building, Douglas Street.

DRESS GOODS

80 Pieces, 4,500 yards, Wool Goods, 10c. per yard. 23 Pieces, 920 yards, 42-inch, Cashmere and Cords, 25c. per yard. 30 pieces, 1,200 yards, 42 to 46-inch, Silk Cashmere and Fancy Dress Patterns, 50c. per yard. 3,000 yards French Prints, 5c. per yard. 2,800 yards Flanneletts, 5c. per yard. 1,360 pair Black Gloves, 10c. per pair. 480 Pairs Black Hose, 10c. per pair.

The British Columbia Sugar Refining Company,

(LIMITED)

VANCOUVER, B.C.

MANUFACTURERS OF **Refined Sugars and Syrups**

OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY.

PRICE LIST

(Applicable to Lots of not less than 10 Barrels or equal)

SUGAR—Powdered, Icing and Bur. in Bbls.		6½c. per lb.
Paris Lumps, in Bbls. or 100 lb. bags,		5¾c. "
Granulated, " "		4¾c. "
Yellow, according to quality,	4⅛ to 4½c.	"
100 lb Kegs ⅛c. more, Half Bbls. ¼c. more, Boxes ⅛c. more.		
SYRUPS—30 Gal Barrels,		2½c. per lb.
10 " Kegs,		2¾c. "
5 " "		$2.00 each.
1 " Tins,	$4 25 per case of 10	
½ " "	5.75 " 20	

Payment by Spot Cash. All prices subject to change without notice. Special terms for lots of 100 Barrels and upwards.

NO CHINESE LABOR EMPLOYED.

TO THE PUBLIC—We guarantee for our sugars absolute purity. Every dealer knows they are superior to any others in the market. COMPARE AND DECIDE FOR YOURSELVES. When you ask for B. C. sugar see that you get it.

A TOTAL ECLIPSE!

JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF

ECLIPSES

All Meat Extracts and Home Made Beef Tea.

It is FIFTY TIMES as nourishing and makes a strengthening and invigorating beverage.

MARTIN & ROBERTSON, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER, Agents for British Columbia.

Carpet Cleaning and Upholstering

Carpets taken up, cleaned, altered and relaid; also cleaned on the floor by our Turkish rug and carpet cleaning process, which removes grease spots, paint, cos. dust, lampblack, soot and stains of all kinds.

LACE CURTAINS AND BLANKETS A SPECIALTY.

Furniture and mattresses of every description repaired, re-upholstered and recovered.

TEL. 540. W. G. FURNIVAL, 58 BROAD STREET

Take Away

a stone from a foundation and it is weakened; a picket from a fence gives it an ill appearance, the vacancy destroys its symmetry, and the void is at once apparent. A hole the size of a pin's head in a kitchen utensil detracts from its usefulness, and a spoke from the wheel of a vehicle at once causes comment. It is the same with the mouth of a human being. An absent tooth gives the mouth the appearance of an "aching void." The symmetry is forever gone, the features are distorted, and already the process of decay has begun. In time other teeth will follow, and then will remain a row of blackened and disfigured stumps. Crown and bridge work is a specialty in dental science, and of which Dr. H. B. Findley is a master. By these processes the mouth is made whole, decay of teeth arrested and the features restored to their original appearance.

Dr. H. B. Findley,
Rooms 1 and 2,
86½ Government St.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, at its sitting to be held on the second Wednesday in the month of September next, for a transfer to George Richardson, of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Windsor Hotel situate at the corner of Government and Courtney streets in the City of Victoria.

Dated the 4th day of June, 1894.

5-1m ALEX. McDONALD.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 28th day of October, 1892, tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon, on Tuesday, the 26th day of June, 1894, for the purchase of Lot 117 in the District of Alberni, in the Province of British Columbia.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated the 8th day of June, 1894.

SCHULTZ & MORPHY,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.
49 Langley Street, Victoria. jel-2w

DESTROYING WRECKS.

Work on Which the Steamer Vesuvius Is Engaged.

One of the sailors aboard the United States steamer Vesuvius, which has been ordered by the navy department to clear the ocean within certain limits from the United States coast line of dangerous derelicts, writes the following account of the work for the New York Herald:

After leaving the Brooklyn navy-yard last January up to the present date, we have succeeded in destroying seven wrecks and several large spars, or pieces of timber dangerous to navigation.

Our outfit consisted of a number of "gun-cotton torpedoes," known as "service" and "exercise." Gun-cotton is an explosive used in the navy and has a force seven times that of gunpowder.

When one of our innocent little black cans weighing 80 pounds, is exploded something must give way. Like all explosives, does its best work when in close contact with a heavy resistence.

After leaving New York with reports from the hydrographic office as to where the wrecks had been reported last, we steamed down to the Delaware capes. We then started out to sea, steaming about 20 miles. Our lookout reported two spars standing out of the water on our port bow.

Runing to whithin 500 yards of the wreck, for such it was, we dropped anchor. The captain, having one of our dingys manned pulled over to the reck and brought her off. In the meantime our whaleboat's crew had been making preparations to lower their boat. On the captain's return he gave orders as to how it would be best to plant our torpedoes, so several "service" torpedoes had been prepared and primed, etc., and everything made to lower into the whaleboat with tools for splicing on "detonators," coils of wire and rope, and an electrical curren to which our long wires are attached, which detonates the torpedo.

We shoved off from the ship's side in the whaleboat with its crew of four men, two others to work the torpedoes—all in charge of the junior deck officer. When we reached the wreck we made fast to the schooner's topmast rigging, floated a line around her mainmast and, making a tow line in it, made fast our first torpedo, dropping it over the side, its own weight carrying it down. At the same time we "played out" our wire until it reached the deck of the wreck. Then we made the end of the line fast to the mast, a precaution taken to hoist out of the water if the detonator does not explode.

We then shoved off and pulled away to the full length of our wires—about two hundred feet—and connected them to the firing board, then turned the handle of the machine a few times for a test. If a circuit is complete all look toward the spar to see the result.

The next order was "Turn her up there." Then there was a grinding of the electric machine, instantly followed by a dull report. Everything lying loose in the bottom of our boat jumped from the concussion, and where once stood the spar a column of water rose nearly sixty feet. The base of this water column looks black, discolored by the gun-cotton, and as it falls back one spar looms up as if out of a fog, rising to a height until its equilibrium is lost and causes it to topple over, floating with its head up, held by the schooner's rigging to her hull. This we find is the hardest part of our work. Sometimes a spar will shatter so and break off just at the eyes of the rigging, and again everything holds fast. This may be caused by the torpedoes not lying close to the mast.

Next we tackle the foremast, rigging a strap around her forestays. We make fast another torpedo, lowering it down to the deck, sliding it along until it reached her head boom. On pulling away and exploding this torpedo the same as the other, we find it brings up a lot of her deck planking and bulwarks. The only results of this explosion are that the jibs and topmast stays hang loose. This indicates that something has been broken, and we get ready to blow the foremast out of her.

Now that her masts are blown up and floating over the surface, we look them over and over and find the best place to plant our next torpedo, which is generally in the "doublings" so as to break off her cross trees, and at the same time blow off her lower rigging.

This riggin sinks to the bottom and leaves bare the lowermast. The torpedo which blows out the foremast shatters her topmast in many cases. The large lower mast is next blown up by placing two or three "exercise" torpedoes in close contact and all fired at the same time. This explosion fills the air with small splinters looking as if a cyclone had struck a toothpick factory. Sometimes an iron band may be on the spar, and when blown in the air will descend with a noise similar to that of a Sound steamer's whistle, and has at times taken dangerously close to the whale boat.

Now that all that had appeared above water has been destroyed we make soundings all over the hull to learn if there is enough water to insure safety passage of vessels over her. The five wrecks after the first were easily shattered.

After nearly exhausting our supply of torpedoes we put into Norfolk navy yard for a fresh supply. Our next work was off Cape Hatteras. Here many an unpleasant gale is encountered which makes wrecking very perilous. Our last wreck was completed with our searchlight working on us in "Frying Pan" shoals off Cape Fear.

The night was dark, the wind high and water rough. The searchlight had greater effect upon the work. In this case we used oil to quiet the water, being done by our "first dingy" working to the windward, or "weather" side, of us, and supplying torpedoes from the ship.

The hydrographic office in Washington publishes a monthly report of wrecks reported by masters of the merchant marine. These reports are sent to the navy department and forwarded to us with instructions to destroy all that can be found. When the captain receives these reports he plots them on his charts. In many cases we fail to find them were they were last reported. This can be accounted for by their breaking up and disappearing, or by the captains of merchant vessels making errors in their reports to the hydrographic office. We have found on these monthly reports, when plotted on the chart, as many as three or four of these wrecks within a radius of 15 or 20 miles, and it takes us days to find this circle as the mariner's "Davy Jones' locker." If captains of merchant vessels in sending these reports would get the bearings correctly we would have less trouble in finding them and would rid the coast of these dangerous obstructions.

If we are working on a wreck on Thursday we never fail to have our fish dinner on Friday, also our green turtle soup, "Vesuvius style." Our chef is not of the "Delmonico" order, but he makes a soup which the sailor men enjoy. With the explosion of every torpedo many fish are killed or stunned, and all that is necessary is to pick them up out of the water, which is generally done by a volunteer crew in one of the small boats.

MEN FROM THE ORIENT.

Annamite Envoys in Paris and their Wonderful Apparel.

The Annamite envoys are the most gorgeously apparelled functionaries who have been seen in Paris for some time, says a correspondent of the New York Evening Post. On the occasion of their visit to the salon the other day the first ambassador, who is regent of Annam, was attired in a cloth of gold covering with branching flowers embroidered in red silk. The gold tissue and the coral-like patterns distinguished him from the other princes, who wore black silk robes covered with embroideries representing animals and flowers. All three had high Oriental hats, each ornamented with a pair of wings, made also of silk, and intended to imitate sharks' fins. Their shoes were like the sandals worn by Greek actors, the soles being three or four inches thick. Attendants walked behind with closed umbrellas. The Annamite envoys presented to President Carnot many valuable and interesting gifts. One is a piece of yellow silk measuring eight by three yards, on which is embroidered an address with wonderful skill and delicacy. Among the other gifts is an inlaid cabinet of teak and mother of pearl; carpets manufactured solely for the use of the emperor and those to whom he may present them; a large porcelain vase of great antiquity, ornamented with a design supposed to act as a talisman in securing prosperity to the owner of the vase, and two golden trees under a glass case, each measuring thirty-five centimeters. The branches of each tree intertwine, and symbolize the union of France and the Annamite empire. There are also seven gold and seven silver coins, to signify that the material interests of the two countries are identical; two swords, the scabbards of which are of mother of pearl mosaic, and mounted with gold and intricate carved ivory.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 2¾ "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why does a Woman look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by [illegible] and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in wrappers, if you leave the end open. Write your address carefully.

Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco Has No Equal Have You Tried It?

"The first I want you to help me make nice jeans awfully, windy jeans." The Man—Er—let's get married.

Only Ten Cents
...PER WEEK...

Will secure you the....

Finest Collection ...of... Canadian Scenes

Ever Published.

It is a Purely Canadian Production.

Canadian Paper,
Canadian Views,
Canadian Printing,
Canadian Cuts.

Everything that enters into its production is Canadian, and as a work of art is equalled by few and surpassed by none of the American publications.

Every Canadian Should Secure This Valuable Collection of Canadian Scenes.

We have secured the right for this locality and will issue **One Part Each Week.**

See Coupon upon another page of this paper, cut it out and remit to this office with Ten Cents.

THE TIMES,
VICTORIA, B.C.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

VICTORIA COLLEGE,
BEACON HILL PARK.
(LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.)

The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.

First-class Teaching Faculty—Brit. University Graduates, University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses.

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Victoria, B.C., March 16, 1894.

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BATTLES WITH STRIKERS.

More Bloodshed in the Pennsylvania Coke Region—Several Men Shot Down.

Four American Workmen Captured by a Mob and Viciously Maltreated.

Uniontown, Pa., June 10.—The issue is ended, and again the army of deputies in the coke regions have made a killing. One striker killed in his boots and two others dying, and another shot through the head is the result of the battle this morning at Lamont. There were six deputies on hand and a mob of strikers. Unbiased testimony is to the effect that the mob compelled the deputies to fire on them after the strikers had compelled them to retreat and had fired several shots at them. The circumstances which led up to this latest tragedy of the coke region have been developing since yesterday noon. Four American workmen, John Delaney, Oliver Attleby, John Britt and James Furlough, who live at Leisenring, have been working at the Frick Coke Company's valley works for some time. They came to New Haven yesterday afternoon, where they were to take the Leisenring electric road for home, where they had not been for a month. As soon as they alighted from the train at New Haven they were surrounded by a mob of several hundred strikers. The strikers first beat the workmen and then put tags on them bearing the inscription "Blacklegs," also covering them with chalk marks. The men marched their prisoners to all of the works on the line from New Haven south, holding them up as decorated samples of "scabs," for the revilings and abuse of strikers everywhere. The four prisoners were subjected to all manner of insults and indignities.

The Frick company was informed of the perilous situation of their workmen, and Field Deputy Allen and several men were sent to New Haven on the evening train. They were misled by false information. The Frick company strikers baffled them at every turn, but they followed every clew they could find, and were scouring the country all night in search of the mob. They were tricked by the fact that the whole matter was a conspiracy and that different mobs were concerned, and when one crowd were tired of the prisoners or were pressed too closely by the pursuit the four prisoners were handed over to another crowd and the former gathering would disperse to their homes.

The prisoners were especially ill-treated when their captors marched them to their homes, where the women and children slapped and spat upon them and called them vile names. The women were most violent in their abuse of the "scabs," and the children struck them with their tiny fists.

It was daylight when the squad of tired deputies reached Lamont. Not long after daylight the men began to assemble on the commons by hundreds, and engaged in the wildest demonstrations. When Deputies Michaels and Hastings came from under cover they were quickly discovered by the mob, who raised a howl and surrounded them. Many of the strikers had revolvers and all carried clubs. They moved against the deputies, who retreated under a shower of clubs and stones. At this juncture Deputy Allen and three other deputies came up. Allen was mounted. Riding up to the advancing crowd of miners, he told them to go back, saying he did not want any trouble, but there would be trouble if he or his men were attacked or injured. They began to yell, and one striker called him with a pistol and fired. The shot was a close shave for the top of Allen's head. Allen turned in his saddle and called his men to fire. Each of the men afoot had a Winchester, and Allen had two revolvers. They opened fire together, and the strikers stood to it and fought gamely. The first shots were fired by them, and they fired as coolly and rapidly as did the deputies. They kept closing in on the men who were working the Winchesters, realizing that rifles would be useless in the melee at close quarters, while their own revolvers would be as effective as those of the officers. The deputies gave ground, and kept up the fire. They were driven to the extreme end of the company's grounds, where they made a stand. By that time three of the strikers were down and when the deputies stopped and prepared to fight it out there the mob retreated. The instant the strikers stopped firing the officers stopped also, glad enough to get away. The strikers at once began to carry away the wounded. The dead man and the two fatally wounded were left in the road where they fell, but there were others who were able to get away with but little assistance. The number of wounded will not be known for several days, as it will be concealed as long as possible. It was not strictly a battle of bullets, as the strikers who were not armed were busy throwing stones. The only injuries inflicted on the deputies were by such missiles. Sheriff Richards sent Deputy Richards and Alibaugh to the scene, and ten deputies arrived at the valley at the same time. The force was soon increased to twenty men, each armed with a Winchester. The last of the strikers lingered at a safe distance, then dispersed, leaving the authorities in quiet possession.

A move was made to care for the wounded late to-night. The seriously wounded were taken to the Cottage hospital, at Connellsville, for treatment. They are fatally injured, being shot through the hips. Dr. Smith says they can live but a short time. At dark the man who was killed was still lying where he fell. The sheriff and his attorney will ask for a full investigation. The names of the dead and wounded cannot be learned as yet. Nobody but the strikers knew them. They are all Slavs. The deputies identified six of the more active strikers in the fight and subsequently arrested them. They are now in jail here. Another detachment of deputies was at once formed to go in search of the four men held prisoners by the strikers, but not a trace of them has been seen, and it is feared they have been murdered by the strikers in revenge. At 7 o'clock to-night six strikers were arrested at Lamont and sent here to jail. Five hundred more arrests will be made.

Hazelton, Pa., June 10.—Unless heroic methods are resorted to immediately there will be bloodshed at the Silver Creek colliery, near this place. The striking Huns and Italians began rioting yesterday morning, and it required the united efforts of Chiefs Hampton, Cook and Raught and seventy-five men to quell the riot. An effort was made to work Nos. 1 and 2 collieries with new hands, but 500 strikers drove the men away, and then attacked the coal and iron police. A desperate battle ensued for half an hour, when the rioters were driven back. Fourteen of their men were badly wounded, and had to be carried off the field of battle. Some of them, it is believed, will die.

Cleveland, June 10.—Last night the militia who had been placed on guard at a trestle on the Cleveland, Lorraine & Wheeling railroad, near New Philadelphia, O., were driven away by a mob of about 400 men. The trestle, which was about 60 feet long, was set on fire and nearly destroyed. The railroad company expresses the fear that their bridges in that vicinity will be burned to-night, and the sheriff of Tuscarawas county has sworn in a large number of deputies to guard the property.

Toledo, O., June 10.—Deputy Marshal Harmon received a telegram from United States Marshal Haskell, of Cleveland, to-night, to tell him to recruit and arm 50 deputies and have them ready for service. They are to be used in the coal strike difficulty, but intimation has not been given as to their probable destination.

Wheeling, West Va., June 10.—The Ohio militia in camp at Wheeling creek, three miles west of the river, were fired on by some persons in the hills at frequent intervals last night from midnight till this morning, and in a few cases the sentinels returned the fire, but so far no bloodshed has occurred. At 4 p.m. four double-header trains were sent west, composed in all of 42 cars. There was no effort made to stop them.

At the camp of the West Virginia militia the day was a comparatively quiet one. At 11 o'clock a message from Moundsville told of a blockade by a number of miners above the town. Three companies of the first regiment left immediately. The obstructionists dispersed on the arrival of the troops, but one, Charles Davis, was arrested and brought to Wheeling, charged with obstructing United States mails. The crowd around the camp this afternoon was large and at times disorderly, but no especial trouble resulted.

New Philadelphia, June 10.—Miners burned over 100 feet of trestle on the Cleveland, Lorraine & Wheeling railroad at Goshen, three miles south of here. Repairs are under way and will be completed to-morrow. Sheriff Adams has been appealed to to guard the bridges at Midvale, Strattsburg and Dover. State troops are expected to-night.

FROM ALASKA.

An Indian Uprising Feared—A Sitka Editor's Sudden Death.

The steamer City of Topeka arrived at Port Townsend on Sunday from Alaska. The rumor from San Francisco that the revenue cutter Bear was wrecked is false. The Bear called there and safely departed for the Arctic ocean a month ago.

The United States man-of-war Mohican, two revenue cutters and the British man-of-war Pheasant arrived at Sitka last week from a short cruise. No seizures were reported. Several sealing schooners called at Sitka and discharged crews and prepared to come home. One or two vessels, it is reported, will man their schooners with Indians from the west coast of Vancouver island and hunt seals without the use of firearms. Notice has been issued that if this course is pursued the vessels are subject to seizure by war vessels.

Dr. Von Gunther, of San Francisco, who wounded two men at Wrangel recently over a dispute about the ownership of a drug store, was held in bonds of $5,000 on a charge of assault to commit murder.

Considerable excitement was created in Sitka the day the Topeka left over an attempt to break into the government prison. The notorious Capt. Bartels, of the sealing schooner Achilles, of San Francisco, came in from a voyage and, taking his first officer ashore, attempted to rescue a Russian woman from the jail who is serving a sentence for drunkenness. They attempted to overpower the deputy marshal, and a hand-to-hand battle ensued. When the officer was almost conquered the trio accidentally got too near the bluff overlooking the harbor and fell into the bay. Recovering from their icy bath, they continued the fighting. By this time the other officers became alarmed and a revenue cutter was sent out with a boat and captured Bartels and his assistant and rescued the officer. Bartels and his partner were sent to jail.

The settlers along the Alaska coast, north of Prince William Sound, have reported to the government authorities that there is imminent danger of an Indian uprising. Near Shakan harbor last month the Indians killed an unknown white man while coming down the coast and mutilated the corpse horribly. Another murder is reported in that vicinity, the particulars of which are unknown. The settlers in a letter to the governor report the incompetency of the government peace officers, who, they aver, are afraid of the Indians and dare not enforce the law. A revenue cutter was dispatched to the scene of trouble, with orders to arrest and bring to justice the guilty Indians.

Christian H. Schaap, editor of the Alaskan, at Sitka, aged 52 years, after participating in the memorial day exercises, and while writing up the proceedings for his paper, dropped dead of heart disease.

War is on scrofula and every form of impure blood is boldly declared by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great conqueror of all blood diseases.

Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco Has No Equal Have You Tried It?

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

Snow fell at Carson, Nev., Friday.

Mlle. Beatrice, in charge of the lions in the London zoo, at Coney island, was badly bitten on the face on Sunday night while trying to kiss the big lion Nero.

The National Civil Service Reform Association will raise a fund of $25,000 to erect a monument to George William Curtis in the city of New York, and to establish an annual course of lectures called the "Curtis lectureship."

John Edwin Ward, the oldest newspaper reporter in the service in the Northwest, died in the hospital in St. Paul on Sunday of inflammation of the bowels, aged 42 years. Mr. Ward had worked regularly on the papers in St. Paul and Minneapolis for eighteen years.

A west bound express on the Canadian Pacific was wrecked at the crossing of the Mattawa river, fifteen miles west of Fort William, Ont., Saturday night. Mrs. Barker and Express Messenger Brown, of Toronto, were drowned, and Mrs. Bichie, of Middleville, Mich., injured.

A great fire raged at Dubuque, Iowa, Saturday night. The fire burned from Sixth street to Eleventh street. Immense piles of lumber went down, and mills, factories, warehouses and barns were reduced to ashes, leaving fully twelve acres of ruins. Fully two million feet of lumber was burned, besides mills, warehouses and factories, causing a total loss of $400,000, on which there is insurance aggregating $300,000.

Customs officers at San Francisco seized the cigars and curios brought from China by the men of the warship Lancaster.

The trial of Erastus Wiman on two indictments for forgery will be begun today before Justice Barrett in New York. Col. Fellows and Assassistant District Attorney Wellman will do the prosecuting and General B. F. Tracy, assisted by J. H. Greenshields, Canadian Queen's Counsel, will appear for the defence.

A San Francisco grand jury demands that he police enforce the ordinance recently passed by the board of supervisors to prohibit the maintenance of private rooms for the congregation of men and women in saloons, and forbidding the displaying of "ladies' entrance" and "family entrance" signs. The police officials and patrolmen have ignored the law.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

To the Editor:—I am well aware that my letter of yesterday will, especially among workingmen, meet with very unfavorable comment and make me among those whom I associate most decidedly unpopular. But I am not and never was a popularity hunter, my sole object is to serve the cause of truth and to draw my fellow workmen away from the narrowness and prejudice to the discussion of broad and sound principles—from that which is after all only a secondary cause of their impoverishment, to the consideration of the great primary cause itself. The advocates of Chinese exclusion fear the competition of Chinese labor, first because they assert it can produce more cheaply than white labor, and secondly because of the influence of the Chinese religion and character. A close examination and full recognition of all the facts proves these conclusions to be unsound. What is it that makes labor efficient in production? Is it not brain power, knowledge, inventiveness, freedom? Is not the progress and achievements of our Anglo-Saxon civilization greater than that of any other people or time, because we possess these things in a greater degree than any other people or time? Our race itself is immeasurably superior—can accomplish more to-day—than it could a century ago, because of these things. But I am fully persuaded we have but entered upon the field of our discoveries and achievements. Is there any reason in the assertion that a man or a people with well developed and cultivated mental and physical powers, and full scope to use them, under the influence of a religion which tends to elevation and freedom, in a fair field, free to apply their powers to the natural sources of production, should be afraid of the competition of an enslaved and degraded race, whose mental powers and ambitions are stunted and hampered by the blindness of heathenism? Certainly not. The race which summoned the lightnings to flash the mandates of its mind around the earth, which carries with a seven hundred horse-power engine the products of its enterprise by the thousand tons over the clouded mountain top to the sea, and defying its fury in its iron ships transports them to earth's farthest shore, has nothing to fear from a competition which sends its messages afoot, bears its burdens on its own shoulders, is ignorant of the sea beyond its edge, laughs with the uncounting glee of childhood at an electric car, and bows down to worship the creation of its own hands. But that our race may defy this competition it must be free to apply its powers. Bind the hands and feet of a giant and he is as defenceless as a pigmy. Place an impassable barrier between us and nature from which we draw our supplies, place another between us and the rest of mankind to prevent our exchanging what we produce, and we are as helpless as the least efficient of mankind. Our system of monopoly in land and our protective humbug is the cause—the foundation cause—of our impoverishment. In laboring to remove these from our path we fight for liberty and principle with the weapons of intelligence and good will.

Let us leave this struggle for exclusions and restrictions, fought with the weapons of prejudice, and turn to the task of securing liberty and opportunity not only for ourselves but for the despised, degraded Chinaman as well. Let us have free trade, free land, and as a result free men; free in hand and heart and brain, and we can put a stop to our impoverishment without hurting or hating any of God's children on this wide earth.

JOHN MACMILLAN.

Victoria, June 12th, 1894.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists' or by mail, for 50 cts. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. tts&w

A YOUNG MAN'S "WILD OATS."

The True Ideal for the Guidance of the True Man.

So far as a young man "sowing his wild oats" is concerned, writes Edward W. Bok in the Ladies' Home Journal, it has always seemed a pity to me that the man who framed that sentence did not die before he constructed it. From the way some people talk one would imagine that every man had instilled into him at his birth a certain amount of devilry which he must get rid of before he can become a man of honor. Now, what is called "sowing wild oats" is nothing more nor less than self-degradation to any young man. It does not make a young man one particle more of a man because he has passed through a siege of riotous living and indiscretion when he was nineteen or twenty; it makes him just so much less of a man. It dwarfs his views of life far more than it broadens them. And he realizes this afterward. And he doesn't know one iota more of "life," except a little certain phase of it, which, if it has glitter for him in youth, becomes a repellant remembrance to him when he is matured. There is no such thing as an investigating period in a man's life; at one period it is as important to him to be honorable and true to the teachings of his mother as at another.

No young man need seek the "darker side of life." The Lord knows that it forces itself upon our attention soon enough. It does not wait to be sought. A young man need not be afraid that he will fail to see it. He will see plenty of it, and without any seeking on his part either. And even if he does fail he is the gainer. There are a great many things which he can accept by inference as existing in the world. It is not a liberal education to see them. Too many young men have a burning itch to see wickedness—not to indulge in it, as they are quick to explain, but just to see it. But the thousands of men who have never seen it never felt themselves the losers. If anything, they are glad of it. It does not take a man's soul to come in contact with certain types of manhood or womanhood which are only removed from the lowest types of the animal kingdom by virtue of the fact that the Creator chose to have them go through the world on two legs instead of four. The loftiest ideal of womanhood that a young man can form in his impressionable days will prove none too high for him in his years of maturity. To be true to the best that is within a man's means; above all, to be an earnest believer in the best qualities of womanhood.

At the first indication of disorder, the deranged or enfeebled condition of the stomach, liver, or bowels, should be promptly rectified by Ayer's Cathartic Pills. These Pills do not gripe, are perfectly safe to take, and remove all tendency to liver and bowel complaints.

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Mt. Nebo, D. & R. R. R.
Dells of the Wisconsin.
Sugarloaf Rock, Mackinac Island.
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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

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THE FLOODS RAISING AGAIN

The Fraser Swelling Once More—The Spring Tides Help to Back Water up.

Northern Pacific Railway Open Again—Damage in Washington State.

Vancouver, June 11.—The water is still rising in most places heard from. The rescue steamer Courser has returned with many interesting stories of lives and property saved. She has been rescuing ranchers for eight days. Subscriptions are coming in fast, many thousand dollars having been contributed by Vancouver. Appeals for relief are coming in. The board of trade of Vancouver has wired full particulars to the Dominion government and requests a grant.

Kettle Falls, June 9.—News of the unprecedented floods on the Columbia and all its branches north of here is constantly being received at this place. The steamer that has been plying between Northport and Revelstoke is laid up at Northport, because the Canadian Pacific is so crippled and the Spokane & Northern trains cannot run above Marcus. So there is no freight for the steamers. The managers of the Kootenai hydraulic mines at Waneta sent a man down on horseback for the mails yesterday. When the man crossed the railway bridge at Waneta he said that the waters were up to the floor. This is about fifty feet above low water mark, and floating debris is constantly piling up against the bridge, and they fear it will go out, and if so Waneta will be cut off from communication on the south.

The man also reported that the large summer hotel and Fort Sheppard is surrounded by water and at Boundary City some of the buildings are flooded and the water is nearly even with the town. Farther north Revelstoke and Robson are reported to be flooded and the Columbia & Kootenai railway between Robson and Nelson has a great deal of track washed out and no trains are running between those two points. At Kaslo on Kootenay lake great havoc has been wrought by the floods and wind. Many of the buildings in the lower part of the town were flooded and their foundations weakened so that the heavy windstorm which struck there on Sunday did untold damage. Several lives are reported lost and the town is almost cut off from outside communication. Nakusp, on Lower Arrow lake, is also flooded and at present work is suspended on the railray at that point. There will undoubtedly be a great deal of suffering in isolated communities north of here. Here at Kettle Falls the cool weather since last Monday has had a decided effect on the rise of the water. The Columbia rose six inches in the last twenty-four hours, against eighteen inches in twenty-four hours last Monday. Still many of the prospectors who have been up in the northern country this summer claim that the heat has been something unknown before up there and that the Kootenay and the Columbia will undoubtedly continue to rise for ten days yet. Several small houses and farm wagons and machinery went down the river yesterday. They were thought to be from Indian farms on the reservation.

Several Indian farms across from town on the reservation are flooded, and the Indians are putting up tepees back on the hills. Mr. Court, of this place, took a skiff to-day and crossed to the reservation. He found several Indian farmers without anything to eat and their crops were flooded.

Alma, June 9.—Reports from flooded districts in Okanogan county continue to come in, and the outlook in many localities is anything but encouraging. Never before in the memory of the oldest inhabitant has the Columbia river run so high, the water at the mouth of the Okanogan having risen seventy feet, and it is still going up at the rate of eighteen inches per day. As the river generally rises until the first of July there is every reason to expect serious destruction of property along its banks. The water has already reached the lowlands of Virginia City, and a further rise of fifteen feet, which is now imminent, will cause much damage, if not wash out the place. The Okanogan river during the past week dropped about three feet, but is again going up. Silver, the supply town for the Methow valley, has completely disappeared, the water having destroyed everything. The new school house near the town was also carried off. A great deal of damage has been done to fences, farm buildings and crops along the Methow.

Seattle, June 12.—While all the rivers are reported to be falling fast it is not yet possible to resume traffic on the main line of the railroads to the east. No information has reached here on the condition of the Northern Pacific in Idaho and Montana, but the Great Northern got a wire to Naples, the station west of Bonners' Ferry, and hopes of getting trains through to Spokane to-morrow, and the Canadian Pacific expects to resume the sale of tickets to the east on that day. The Great Northern officials say their track is clear to Spokane with the exception of the second crossing of the Wenatchee river, where the approaches are washed out. On the coast lines trains are running as usual and they will probably be able to get through to Brownsville on the Fraser to-day. The first train to arrive from the east over the Great Northern main line in eighteen days came in about 4 this afternoon, being the one mentioned in the following dispatch:

"Spokane, June 11.—The Great Northern track is passable from Leavenworth to Seattle, and the passenger train that has been delayed here since May 24 left for Seattle at 7 a.m."

The Columbia river at Wenatchee is at a standstill. The Great Northern will be able to operate from Spokane to Seattle in two weeks by making a transfer near Wenatchee. The stoppage of freight service by rail has a serious effect on all branches of business. The shingle and lumber mills have not been able to fill any orders, and as this prevents them from obtaining any advance on their product, and they cannot store an unlimited quantity of goods, some mills have had to close and others may do the same. Merchants have not been able to replenish their stock, though they have been shipping to local points where traffic has not been suspended. There has been so little work for the men at the Northern Pacific freight department that all but four officers of the force have been laid off. When the movement of traffic is resumed there will be a rush to make up for this stoppage.

Portland, Or., June 11.—The river here has fallen fifteen inches since Friday. Reports from the upper Columbia river state that it is falling at the rate of from six to ten inches a day. The damage in this city will be principally to old structures with decayed foundations. A few of these on Second street from which the waters had receded were cleaned out to-day, in most of them a deposit of from three to five inches of mud and filth on the floor, which was removed with considerable difficulty. The water in those places had not been deep, nor had it been there a week. In buildings on Front street, where the water stood a fortnight or more, the mud is a foot deep. No one connected with the Union Pacific will venture to state the damage done the road between here and Umatilla by the flood. It is now under water in many places and there is no loss, but it is known to be enormous. The track is built on a fill a great part of the way, and if this fill is washed away by the current the expense of replacing the track again will be very great, while if the road bed is intact the re-building of the road will be light, as compared with its original cost.

Brief Locals.

—The school board will meet to-morrow night.

—The steamship Tacoma will sail for Yokohama and other Oriental ports to-morrow.

—William Whitebars, reported missing, has turned up. He was spending a few days with a friend.

—The only case in the police court to-day was that of an Indian woman charged with being drunk. The case was dismissed.

—It is rumored that Rear-Admiral Stephenson has ordered H. M. S. Pheasant to return to Esquimalt from Sitka. It is not known what vessel will replace her. However, a patrol vessel will not be needed until the fall.

—The council will meet to-morrow night at 8 o'clock for the disposal of ordinary business. Ald Munn has a resolution on the board proposing that the council go into committee of the whole and select the site for the electric light works.

WASHINGTON FRUIT GROWERS.

Recent Observations of the State Board of Horticulture.

Tacoma, June 9.—During the past week the state board of horticulture, represented by President Blackburn, Commissioner C. H. Ross and Secretary Tonneson, held five meetings in the northern part of the state, where lectures were given to the fruit growers on insect pests, fungous diseases, and the remedies for combatting them; also on the subject of packing and marketing fruits. It was found that wherever the lime, sulphur and salt formula had been thoroughly used before the buds started last spring that the trees had a healthy appearance and were making vigorous growth. The solution of forty pounds lime, twenty pounds sulphur, fifteen pounds salt, two pounds lye and sixty gallons water thoroughly prepared and applied with sprayer during February destroys very many of the egg germs of insect pests; also the scores of fungous diseases, such as leaf blights and mildews, and on the trunks of the trees, if the wash is made a little stronger, has the effect of loosening the bark and aiding the trees in causing a more free circulation of the sap.

The meeting at Whatcom developed the fact that much valuable work had been made among the fruit growers of that county in the manner of caring for their trees, but it will still be necessary for many of them to give more thorough cultivation to their orchards; also to use the Bordeaux mixture (4 pounds sulphate of copper, 4 pounds lime, with 40 gallons water) for the mildew and leaf blights on their apple and pear trees. Much of the land of the northwestern part of the state is well adapted for winter apples, pears, cherries and prunes.

The Snohomish county farmers are preparing to put out a much larger acreage in fruits. Nearly fifty fruit growers were present at the meeting there and much enthusiasm was aroused.

At Friday Harbor many of the fruit growers at the large gathering there had come a long distance to confer with the board on horticultural subjects of interest to them. At this meeting J. S. McMillin, of the Roche Harbor Lime company, exhibited a barrel made of two staves, which he is preparing to manufacture for fruit growers fore packing winter apples.

At the Port Townsend meeting the fruit growers were enthusiastic and expressed their belief that Jefferson county could hardly be excelled for fruit culture when proper care is given the orchards. At each place horticultural societies were organized where not already existing.

Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco Has No Equal Have You Tried It?

SIR MATTHEW BEGBIE DEAD

Continued from Page 1.

amongst us, for, as a chief justice adapted to his time, take him for all in all, we ne'er shall look upon his like again.

At this point emotion checked further utterance and the learned judge closed his remarks by a manifestation of feeling for which he was present contemplated him.

Hon. Mr. Richards, as senior member of the bar, spoke on behalf of the profession, regretting the loss they had sustained in the demise of the chief justice. The speaker had not had the advantage of knowing Sir Matthew in the early days, but the record of those times, and the unmistakable current of public opinion afforded an ample tribute to his ability and value as a judge, repressing crime and inaugurating the predominance of law. From his own observation, before the time he was appointed lieutenant-governor, Mr. Richards said the chief justice performed his duties wisely, firmly and well, for he was a man of great ability, who always took a straight and strong course in order to arrive at justice; and he seldom failed to obtain it. His aim was always to administer justice. Socially he was equally remarkable, for his integrity and personal character was beyond reproach, and he leaves behind him a name seldom if ever surpassed, not only as a judge, but as a gentleman, a citizen, a man of honor, and, beyond and highest of all, a humble and sincere Christian.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Crease then adjourned the court till Friday at 10:30.

Immediately after the adjournment of the court this morning a meeting of the members of the Victoria bar was held in the benchers' room with Mr. Richards in the chair. The meeting was called for the purpose of considering what arrangements should be made regarding the funeral of the deceased chief justice. Messrs. Pooley, Eberts, Bodwell and A. E. McPhillips were elected a committee to draft a resolution of condolence and also to communicate with the profession of Vancouver, Westminster and Nanaimo as they may deem advisable. It was decided to attend the funeral in a body and the meeting was adjourned until Thursday morning when the final arrangements will be made.

The law students in Victoria, most of whom were the recipients at various times of many kindly hints and words of advice from the venerable chief, will attend his funeral in a body, and place some tribute of affectionate regret and remembrance on the coffin of the man to whom they looked up to with respect.

DIED.

BEGBIE—At his residence, Franklin street, at 7:30 p.m. on Monday, June 11, Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, Knight, in the 75th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence as above on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 2:30 p.m. and at Christ Church Cathedral at 3 o'clock.

PASSENGERS.

Per Str. R. P. Rithet from Westminster—Miss Franklin, J. W. Fisher, Rev J. D. Pierce, J Fletcher, M Des Brissy, W J Whiteside, Officer Abel.

Per George E. Starr from the Sound—P Shay, G Yuneda, M Yuneda, M Wood, C J Brouton, J W Maryowt.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer R. P. Rithet from Westminster—B Moore, J Tollick, R P Rithet & Co, B C Cattle Co, J H Brown, R Seabrook, S Leiser, J Williams, J & A Clearihue, H Waitbury, Hudson Bay Co.

Per George E. Starr from the Sound—B Van Volkenberg, J B & Son.

Per Str. Umatilla from San Francisco—Alice & Ault, A Garland, Albion Iron Wks, Brackman & Ker, C Schloss & Co, C Morley, C P N Co, C Braund & Co, D H Ross & Co, Dr Hanington, E G Prior & Co, Erskine Wall & Co, Fred Norris, Geo Maidment, H F Pietz, Hamilton Powder Co, H B Co, J L Levy, care BC of B C J & A Clearihue, J H Franck, J H Todd & Son, John Barnsley & Co, John Bateman & Co, J W Miller, Jas Flaherty, Jones Lumley & Co, L Dickinson, M L O'Neil, M P Franck, Moodyville Saw Mill Co, care R P Rithet & Co, M Strauss, Nicholles & Renouf, Order Armour Pkg Co, R H Jameson, P McQuade & Son, R P Rithet & Co, R Baker & Son, R H Jamieson, S Leiser, S & G, Sere & Co, Thos Earle, The Allen Holden Co Ltd, Turner Beeton & Co, Vale Brooks, Wilson Bros, W R Sylvester, W Worden, Kong On Wo, W E Fales, Aitken & Mowatt, C S Philp, Chas Anderson, F R Stewart, McMillan & H, Winch & Bower, S Berto, D H Ross & Co, Wells Fargo Co.

Mrs. J. H. Horsnyder, 152 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz, Cal., writes:

"When a girl at school, in Reading, Ohio, I had a severe attack of brain fever. On my recovery I found myself perfectly bald, and, for a long time, I feared I should be permanently so. Friends urged me to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, on doing so, my hair

Began to Grow,

and I now have as fine a head of hair as one could wish for, being changed, however, from blonde to dark brown."

"After a fit of sickness, my hair came out in combfulls. I used two bottles of

Ayer's Hair Vigor

and now my hair is over a yard long and very full and heavy. I have recommended this preparation to others with like good effect."—Mrs. Sidney Carr, 1409 Regina st., Harrisburg, Pa.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years and always obtained satisfactory results. I know it is the best preparation for the hair that is made."—G. T. Arnett, Mammoth Spring, Ark.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco Has Attained An Enormous And Still Increasing Sale.

Argyle House.

LADIES' UNDERVEST— —10 CENTS EACH.
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A Large Assortment of Lace Curtains, taped and scollaped, 50c. a pair.

Just Received—One case more of those 50 cent Corsets.

Our $100 Grey Corsets are the best in the market.

Heavy White Wigan Sheeting, 20 cents a yard.

J. Horner & Co.

FOR SALE

6 Lots--2 Corners

ONE ACRE

The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.

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General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

From Montreal.

Allan Line, Parisian	June 23
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Dominion Line, Oregon	June 23
Dominion Line, Sarnia	June 30
Beaver Line, Lake Superior	June 27
Beaver Line, Lake Winnipeg	July 4

From New York.

Cunard Line, Etruria	June 23
Cunard Line, Lucania	June 30
White Star Line, Teutonic	June 27
White Star Line, Britannic	July 4
American Line, Paris	June 27
American Line, Berlin	July 4
North Ger. Lloyd, Havel	June 27
North Ger. Lloyd, Kaiser	June 30
Anchor Line, City of Rome	June 30
Anchor Line, Ethiopia	July 7
Allan State Line, Nebraska	June 22
Allan State Line, California	July 6

Saloon fares from $40 to $90 according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $30 to $40. Steerage, $14 to $25. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

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General Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government Sts.

SUITS AT 50c. ON THE $.

Just received a consignement of Mens' Fine Tailor Made Custom Suits which I will sell at about 50c. on the dollar on regular prices. $20 suits for $10, $22 and $24 suits for $12 and $14. Come and see them at

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Select your WALL PAPERS from the largest, best and most varied stock in British Columbia.

CARPET SWEEPERS in the best makes only.

CHENILLE TABLE COVERS AND CURTAINS in all the new art shades.

AWNINGS made to order; any style.

NOTE—Our latest arrivals include Oilcloths, Linoleums, Cork Carpet, Etc.

WEILER BROS.

N.B. TRADE MARK THE VARNISHED BOARD ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.

Ladies Costumes

Ladies have a great deal of trouble in selecting dress goods. The variety is great. The quality is various and the merit claimed is sometimes more than the possession. When ladies are desirous of obtaining the finest grade of Black Dress Goods, they should ask to see Priestley's dress fabrics. These, as is well known, are the *ne plus ultra* of durability, beauty and delicacy of texture. They have long been the favorite dress goods of well dressed Englishwomen. The Americans prefer them to French goods. Canadian ladies can obtain them from reliable dealers. Ladies should always ask for Priestley's Dress Goods.

PRIESTLEY'S BLACK DRESS MATERIALS

Say Mister!

Have you given that Spring Suit any thought? Have you looked around to see where you could do best? Have you been reading our advertisements?

Don't Get Rattled . .

Trying to answer this fusilade of questions, but come around and see what we can do for you in the way of a Spring outfit from hats to socks.

Cameron,

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WE GRIND

Special and complicated Lenses for all the leading oculists of Victoria and the Province. Our work is equal in accuracy, quality and finish to the best that can be had ANYWHERE, and our prices are lower than if you sent away for the glasses.

F. W. Nolte & Co.,

THE ONLY OPTICIANS, 37 Fort St.

If you want your glasses neatly repaired bring them to us.

Northwestern SS. Co.

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Leaves Victoria from Turner, Beeton's wharf for Seattle via Port Townsend daily except Sundays, at 9 a.m., arriving at Seattle 5 p.m. Connecting with the Great Northern Railway for all points east. Also connecting with first class steamers for all points on Puget Sound. Returning leaves Seattle direct for Victoria 11:30 p.m., arriving at Victoria 6:30 a.m.

C. A. RATTRAY,
Agent.
Office Great Northern Ry., Government St.

NOTICE.

COMPETITIVE PLANS

and Estimates of Cost for the Construction of a Permanent Roadway across James Bay on the line of Government St. between Humboldt street and Belleville street, will be received at the office of the undersigned on or before the 1st day of July, 1894.

Plan and profile of sight and particulars of competition may be seen at the office of the City Engineer.

Awards—1st prize, $350; 2nd prize, $150.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M. C.
City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B. C., April 26, 1894. 3-1m

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN.)

Removed to 159 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Plumerfelt, Gorge Road

Co-Operation.

The British Columbia Industrial Co-Operative Association is founded on the basis of productive and distributive co-operation. It is a combination of labourers, artisans and professions, for their physical, intellectual, social and moral improvement, both directly and indirectly. By combining the surplus earnings of its members in one common fund, the Association will provide them with permanent employment at good wages, with living at actual cost.

All persons wishing to join can obtain further particulars by addressing

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Every comfort for pleasure-seekers at Shawnigan Lake Hotel. Accommodation for hunting, fishing or boating parties. Three cottages to let, furnished or unfurnished, kitchens attached. Families or parties will find these comfortable and convenient.

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Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivotting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures.

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To close consignments, a shipment of the following will be sold at a considerable reduction under cost: Kirker & Co.'s Belfast Ginger Ale in cases (10 doz.); Lime Fruit Juice Cordial, Raspberry Vinegar; Brown & Polson's Corn Flour.

Terms cash.

ROBT. WARD & CO., Ld. L'bity.
Victoria, B. C., June 1st, 1894. 1m